

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



NAVY

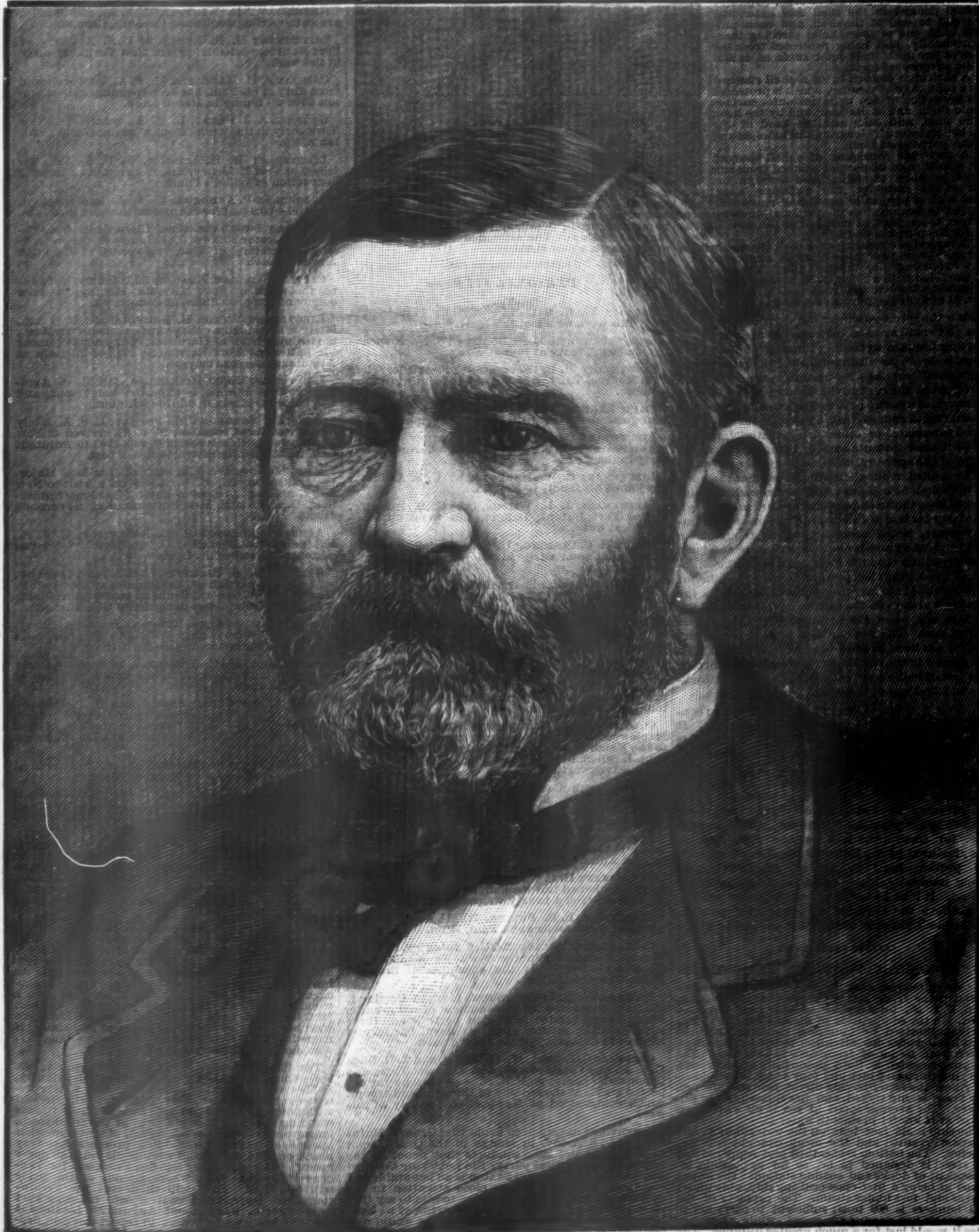
AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

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GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT, U. S. ARMY. BORN APRIL 27 1822. DIED JULY 23, 1885, A. E. 62.



## THE LYMAN CARTRIDGE.

We give here a sketch of a target made at muzzle, showing penetration through boiler iron with a smooth-bore gun four feet in length and 5-16 in. calibre, with 9-10 ounces of powder and a steel projectile nine inches in length and weighing 3½ oz. The cut shows the size of the target, the total penetration being 2¼ in. The cartridge used was one for which a patent was issued to A. Z. Lyman, June 30, 1885. As described in the patent, the claim of the inventor is:

1. A cartridge consisting of a shell charged with a solid cake of powder or other explosive material having longitudinal holes running through it from end to end, and protected by said shell from the action of fire upon its outer surface, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A cartridge consisting of a shell charged with solid cakes of powder or other explosive material packed in the shell and extending from end to end of the shell, and each provided with one or more holes piercing them longitudinally, and being protected from the action of fire upon their outer surfaces, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A cartridge consisting of a shell charged with a solid cake of powder, which is protected from the action of fire upon its outer surface by said shell, and at its rear end by the head of the shell, said cake and the head of the shell being pierced by longitudinal holes, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. A cartridge consisting of a shell charged with a solid cake of powder pierced from end to end by holes extending also through the head of the cartridge, the cartridge being provided with a projectile extending rearwardly and adapted to bear against the gun, and thereby form an open space back of the head of the cartridge, as and for the purpose set forth.

5. A cartridge consisting of a shell charged with a solid cake of powder pierced from end to end by holes extending also through the cartridge-head, and provided with a firing-tube arranged to direct the igniting-flame to the front end of the powder-cake, as and for the purpose set forth.

This is the specification for the cartridge for large guns; for small arms a cartridge is used having a single perforation extending through the length of the cartridge. As distinguished from the Lucas water-proof cartridge for blasting purposes, which is fired from the centre, the Lyman cartridge has "a free, unobstructed perforation extending through it from end to end, so that by the use of properly placed fulminate, or other firing material, the fire will be flashed instantaneously through the whole length of the aperture, and thus all parts of its walls will be ignited at once." It is intended that the powder cake shall be compact and hard as contradistinguished from the incompact character of cakes or pellets of powder that are made up of compressed granular powder, which cakes or pellets, though in a solid form, are granular in their structure and burn in all directions through their mass after the manner of loose granular powder. With a cake of powder suitable to carrying out the invention, the burning is always on the surface of the cake and the fire does not penetrate to any appreciable extent into its mass. The powder used in the experiments thus far has been ground into a fine meal and then compressed in the cartridge. The target was formed of layers of boiler iron, each 5-16 of an inch in thickness and laid loosely together.

The small cut shows the construction of the cartridge. It is possible that Mr. Lyman has made some improvement in cartridges, but this much only a proper comparison would determine. There is no originality in a "perforated cake powder," which was invented by Rodman thirty years ago, both "cake" and "prismatic." Powder, with a central hole, for small arms is a German idea, and, as manufactured by the Rottwell Hamburg Company, has proven itself to be an excellent thing, giving unusually high velocities in an ordinary musket. It is to be tested by our ordnance officers. We believe the Germans use granulated powder. Mr. Lyman's claim is for powder ground to a fine meal.

## NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR HICHBORN'S CRUISER.

As we stated last week, Secretary Whitney has received plans from Naval Constructor Philip Hicbhorn, U. S. N., for a cruiser of 4,500 tons displacement. In the competition of designs for the vessels lately authorized by Congress, Constructor Hicbhorn has devoted his attention to the largest ships, which were to be of from 3,000 to 5,000 tons. The designs presented is for a powerfully armed vessel, carrying thirteen 6 inch and four 8 inch breech-loading rifles; the latter having direct fore and aft fire. The vessel is ship rigged, and has three-quarter sail power. The average speed at sea in all weathers is stated at 14 knots; in smooth water 15.

The ship is 315 feet long on the waterline; 45 feet extreme breadth; and the mean draught is 20 feet 3 inches. The bottom is sheathed and coppered and the vessel is designed to be, as far as possible, independent of docks and coaling stations; the object aimed at being a first-class cruising ship, able under canvas and fast under steam. The capacity of the coal bunkers is 900 tons; sufficient to carry her to Europe at her maximum speed, while at slower rates it would last for a much greater distance. The



engines are three cylinder, horizontal, compound; and the machinery is well protected by coal and submersion below the waterline. The plans, 15 in number, are in detail, and contain all the necessary calculations. The estimated cost, exclusive of armament, is about \$1,000,000.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN W. H. GILL, U. S. A., left Philadelphia early this week on a month's leave.

CHIEF ENGINEER E. D. ROBBIE, U. S. N., is spending a month's leave at Bethel, Me.

LIEUTENANT H. B. OSGOOD, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., this week, to be absent until next October.

CHIEF ENGINEER G. H. WHITE, U. S. N., was a recent guest at the Girard House, Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER G. M. TOTTON, U. S. N., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT C. W. HARROLD, 3d U. S. Artillery, has joined his family in Florida.

LIEUTENANT J. E. WILSON, 5th U. S. Infantry, visited Fort Buford, Dakota, this week on topographical duty.

MAJOR H. C. CUSHING, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., early in the week from a short leave.

MAJOR W. A. ELDERKIN, U. S. A., on leave from Newport Barracks, Ky., is visiting at Stamford, Conn.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. W. GRAY, U. S. A., arrived in New York this week from Fort Barrancas, Fla., and entered upon duty at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island.

GENERAL C. C. AUGUR, U. S. A., will spend the most of the summer at Evanston, Ill., and will probably establish his permanent home at Washington, D. C., next winter.

COLONEL E. B. WILLISTON, U. S. A., on leave at Maplewood, N. H., will go from there about Aug. 1 to the Katahdin Iron Works, and remain until about Sept. 1, when, his leave being up, he will return to Fort Leavenworth.

An important Court-martial, with General O. B. Willcox, U. S. A., as President, and Captain H. C. Egbert, 12th U. S. Infantry, as Judge Advocate, will assemble at Fort Preble, Maine, on Tuesday next.

LIEUTENANT H. M. ROACH, 1st U. S. Infantry, lately in the field with General Crook, has returned to Fort Apache, A. T.

LIEUTENANT H. C. CARBAUGH, 5th U. S. Artillery, and bride, joined this week at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and received a hearty welcome.

LIEUTENANT E. B. FULLER, 7th U. S. Cavalry, is spending the summer at St. Paul, Minn.

COLONEL H. M. BLACK, 23d U. S. Infantry, left Fort Wayne, Mich., early in the week for Asheville, N. C., to attend officially the encampment there of North Carolina troops.

REAR ADMIRAL JAMES ALDEN's tomb in Portland, Me., is now covered by a monument of red granite, which bears a bronze medallion portrait and three other bronzes, setting forth his naval battles and services in the survey of the Pacific coast.

COLONELS C. L. Best, W. H. Elliot, and Z. R. Bliss, U. S. A., and Commodore Luce, Captain Yates and Commander Sampson, U. S. N., were among the expected guests at the reunion of Rhode Island troops, which commenced at Newport on Tuesday of this week.

ASSERTIONS having been made that General Rufus Saxton, U. S. Army, in charge of the Q. M. Depot at Jeffersonville, Md., conducts that depot in the interests of a political party, the Louisville Courier-Journal says: "General Saxton is an honorable and courteous gentleman, gives close attention to the duties of his position, and it is due to him to say that since he has had charge of this Department we have heard of no conduct or action of his that would render him liable to censure or just criticism."

LIEUTENANT A. C. BLUNT, 5th U. S. Artillery, and bride will join at Fort Monroe, Va., about July 31.

LIEUTENANT A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., and Mrs. Greely expect to go abroad at an early date.

LIEUTENANT LUIGI LOMIA, 5th U. S. Artillery, lately of Fort Hamilton, has reported at Madison, Wis., for duty at the State University.

ASSISTANT SURGEON F. W. EMBREY, U. S. A., on sick leave at Alexandria, Va., has lately received a four months' extension of leave.

COLONEL W. J. VOLKMAR, U. S. A., left Washington early in the week for Harrisburg, to accompany the Governor of Pennsylvania to the State encampments at Media, Conneaut Lake, and Lebanon.

CAPTAIN L. R. STILLE and Lieut. R. R. Stevens, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Brady, were visitors this week at Fort Mackinac, Michigan.

LIEUTENANT C. P. TOWNSLEY, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., this week from a six months' tour of instruction at Willet's Point.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., and family, are at the Arlington House, Cobourg, Canada.

LIEUTENANT H. R. LEMLY, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Monroe, visited friends in New York City early in the week.

CAPTAIN J. M. MARSHALL, U. S. A., lately relieved from duty at St. Paul, has been spending a short season with his family at Heron Lake.

GENERAL A. J. PERRY, U. S. A., returned to New York early in the week from a business trip to Atlanta, Ga.

LIEUTENANT H. H. LUDLOW, 3d U. S. Art., has joined at Fort McHenry, Md., from a tour of torpedo instruction at Willet's Point.

COLONEL G. P. ANDREWS, U. S. A., lately retired, has pitched his tent for the present at Santa Rosa, Cal.

MR. JOHN TWEEDALE, Chief Clerk of the War Department, came to New York early in the week to see the Secretary of War, registering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM KRAUSE, 3d Infantry, is expected this week at Fort Missoula, Montana, to take command, on promotion, of Company I.

LIEUTENANT VICTOR H. BRIDGMAN, 2d U. S. Art., lately relieved from college duty at Amherst, Mass., is visiting friends at Hardwick, Vt., prior to joining his battery at Fort Barrancas, Fla., or in camp at Atlanta, as the case may be.

LIEUTENANT JOHN MCCLELLAN, 5th U. S. Artillery, now in Europe, is expected home soon, and will bring, so it is said, a bride with him.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. L. POWELL, U. S. A., lately on duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., arrived at Fort Leavenworth this week and reported to Adjutant General Martin for assignment to a post.

MISS McDOWELL, daughter of the late Major-General McDowell, U. S. A., is on a visit to New York, and is at present a guest of Colonel Sutherland, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sutherland at Governor's Island.

ASSISTANT SURGEON R. L. ROBERTSON, U. S. A., left Columbus Barracks, O., on Monday, for San Antonio, by way of St. Louis.

GENERAL J. B. RICKETTS, U. S. A., and daughter, will spend a portion of the summer at Fort Preble, Me., guests of General Graham, post commandant, whose wife is the eldest daughter of Gen. Ricketts.

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL RODMAN, Jr., 1st Artillery, lately relieved from duty at Willet's Point, is on his way to San Francisco, to join his battery.

LIEUTENANT H. E. TUTHERLY, 1st Cavalry, lately on college duty in Vermont, has joined his troop at Crisfield, Kansas.

LIEUTENANTS COLON AUGUR AND H. C. HODGES, Jr., U. S. A., late aides-de-camp to General Augur, will shortly join their respective stations. Lieut. Augur goes to Fort Coeur d'Alene, and Lieut. Hodges to Fort Lewis.

COMMODORE CICERO PRICE, U. S. N., registered at the Everett House, New York, on Monday.

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, U. S. A., visited his family at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., early in the week, and afterwards returned to the State camp at Peekskill.

LIEUTENANT C. D. COWLES, 23d U. S. Infantry, went from David's Island, this week, to Buffalo, to take temporary charge of the recruiting rendezvous there, during the absence of Capt. J. W. French, 23th U. S. Infantry, who has been summoned as a witness before the U. S. District Court, at Deadwood, Dakota.

MAJOR GENERAL HANCOCK has had his late son's little children with him on Governor's Island until lately. Their mother, Mrs. Russell Hancock, was detained until near the 1st of this month at her late husband's plantation in Mississippi attending to business in regard to the crops and the general management of the estate, for which she has shown a wonderful talent. She lately joined her mother, Mrs. Gwin, at Long Branch, and her children are with her. One of them, a blue-eyed little fairy, is named Ada for General Hancock's young daughter, who died several years ago.—*Phila. Times*.

THE San Francisco *News-Letter* referring to the recent marriage of Lieutenant Stafford, 8th Infantry, to Miss Gibbs, says: "The Army was well represented, and the house gayly and beautifully dressed with flowers. The happy pair received their friends standing near the bow window in the front room, and appeared to be the realization of that somewhat hackneyed term. The wedding presents were very numerous and costly, and were displayed in an upper room." This week they left San Francisco for Vancouver's Island, B. C., where friends of the bride will be visited. They will then visit the Yellowstone Park District and contemplate reaching Fort Leavenworth, Kas., about August 25, Lieutenant Stafford being under orders to report there on September 1.



LIEUTENANT C. W. HARROLD, 3d Artillery, U. S. A., left Baltimore, Md., July 10, 1885, for Victoria, Orange Co., Fla., on a few months' leave of absence.

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER ARTHUR PETERSON, U. S. N., left Pensacola, Fla., last week, and is at present located in West Tioga, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAJOR C. H. CARLTON, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has left Fort Davis, Texas, and is at present staying at 325 Front street, Harrisburg, Pa.

MAJOR W. L. KELLOGG, 19th Infantry, U. S. A., left Fort Ringgold, Texas, last week for Jefferson, Ash-tabula Co., Ohio.

REAR ADMIRAL J. J. ALMY, U. S. N., leaves Spring Lake, N. J., this week for Richfield Springs, N. Y.

THE Navy Mutual Aid Association has sent out notices of assessment for the deaths of Gunner McDonald, Boatswain Tompkins, and Lieut.-Commander Gorringer.

2D LIEUTENANT JOHN LITTLE, 24th Infantry, was the only officer registered at the office of the Adjutant General this week.

MAJOR VOLKMAR, Assistant Adjutant General, left Washington on Thursday for Philadelphia, from whence he will accompany Gov. Patterson on an inspection of the militia encampments.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER J. M. WHITHAM, U. S. N., who has resigned from the Navy, to take effect February 1 next, will then accept the chair of applied Mathematics in the University of Arkansas.

COLONEL GAINES LAWSON, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Snelling, Minn., from a visit of inspection to Camp Bend, occupied by Minnesota State troops.

GOVERNOR CAMERON of Virginia visited Fort Monroe, Va., on Monday of this week, and was courteously received by General Tidball and Staff, and the customary salute of seventeen guns fired in his honor.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. S. FLETCHER, 2nd Infantry, and Mrs. Fletcher, before going to their new location in the Department of the Columbia, will spend a few weeks visiting friends in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

LIEUTENANT S. L. GRAHAM, U. S. N., of the Hydrographic Office, Baltimore, was called suddenly to Carlisle, Pa., last week, by the death of his mother which occurred in that city July 18.

LIEUTENANT P. P. POWELL, 9th U. S. Cavalry, visiting at Dansville, N. Y., was presented with a daughter July 21.

MAJOR J. F. KENT, 3d U. S. Infantry, lately promoted, goes to Fort Omaha, Neb., for new station.

CAPTAIN C. A. CURTIS, U. S. A., retired, was a recent guest at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul.

"GENERAL INGALLS and Captain Starring, U. S. Army," says the New York World, "pass their leisure time playing billiards at the Gilsey House."

GENERAL S. V. BENÉT, U. S. A., returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

In the JOURNAL of July 11 we referred to "Maera" Sykes having received an appointment at large to West Point. The proper name of the young gentleman is Macrae Sykes, he being a grandson of the late Col. N. C. Macrae, U. S. A., and a son of the late General George Sykes, U. S. A.

CAPTAIN JAMES W. DIXON, formerly in the Army, publishes in the Hartford Times of July 17 an interesting account of the campaign against hostile Indians in the Department of the Missouri in 1867, under the command of Major-General Hancock. Captain Dixon was, at that time, an aide on General Hancock's staff.

CHAPLAIN S. D. BOOROM, U. S. N., of the Minnesota, addressed a temperance meeting in New York, on Monday evening, and in concluding his remarks, said: "If it were not for rum and the temptations on shore seamen would be uniformly happy. Everybody naturally suffers for want of amusement. If the temperance workers on shore will establish more coffee houses and more pleasant resorts for sailors they will accomplish much good for seamen not only in the Navy, but in the merchant marine."

In General Henry A. Morrow, U. S. A., is the rare combination of a born soldier and an eloquent orator. During the war his valiant service in the field was almost equalled by his effective work in recruiting the shattered ranks of the Army. Many can yet recall the powerful and persuasive eloquence of Colonel Morrow when he was calling for patriots to enlist. Just after the battle of Fredericksburg a deserter was brought before him. Nothing so roused the Colonel's indignation as wilful desertion or cowardice, and he turned on the weak-kneed soldier in a towering rage and said: "What do you mean by deserting your post in the hour of your country's peril? Have you no feeling of patriotism? Why did you ever enlist if you are such a coward?" "Well, Colonel," said the soldier, "if you want to know I'll tell you why I enlisted. It was that confounded speech of yours at Livonia."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A letter from Somerset, Ohio, to the Chicago News, says: "In the long years of the existence of this village there is no reliable record that it was excited out of its indifference more than twice—once when Philip Henry Sheridan, then a puny lad of 6 years, dashed through the place on the back of a runaway horse, and again when the news came that Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan had won the day at Winchester. The first episode set the tongues of the village croakers to wagging. No good could accrue to a boy of such dare-devil tendencies, they said. The later occurrence evoked the time-worn I told you so. Young Sheridan was ordained for greatness, the townfolk agreed, and with this verdict they lapsed into their dreamless somnolency. Sheridan's parents are plain, easy-going Irish people, devout members of the Catholic Church. They reside in a white, vine-covered cottage about a mile south of the public square. His sister Mary was a kind-hearted lady, noted for deeds of charity and sincere attachment to her church. She married John Wilson, a Major on her brother's staff, in 1863, and died a year later.

MRS. GENERAL BRECK left Omaha last week for a visit East.

THE Misses Lay, of Chicago, are visiting their sister, Mrs. Captain McCauley, in Omaha, Neb.

PAYMASTER D. A. SMITH, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., this week for the North on a month's leave.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR W. H. VARNEY, inspector of paints for use in the Navy, visited the Portsmouth Navy-yard this week.

COMMANDER W. T. SAMPSON, U. S. N., was at the Hoffman House, New York, on Wednesday.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL R. C. DRUM, U. S. A., is expected to visit the State camp at Asheville, N. C., this or next week.

CAPTAIN W. V. RICHARDS, 16th Infantry, is a recent addition to the garrison circle at San Antonio, Texas.

LIEUTENANT J. H. H. PESHINE, 13th U. S. Infantry, will bid good-bye this week to friends in New York City, and start to join his company at Fort Bayard, N. M.

THE New York Tribune says: "It is a singular coincidence that the Mahdi is reported dead every time Capt. Howgate is reported heard from. This strengthens the theory that the Captain and the Mahdi are one and the same prophet."

CAPTAIN F. D. GARRETTY, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Custer, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. G. M. Fisher, at No. 170 McBoal street, St. Paul.

MRS. A. S. TAYLOR, wife of Captain Taylor, U. S. M. C., leaves Plainfield, N. J., this week, for Towanda, Pa., where she will reside during the summer.

LIEUTENANT PARKER, 9th Cavalry, took a trip East from Ogallala, while his regiment was encamped there, and visited friends at Fort Omaha.

LIEUTENANT MEDOREM CRAWFORD, 2d U. S. Artillery, arrived in Atlanta, Ga., on Wednesday, in advance of the troops from Fort Barrancas, Fla., to secure a camp for them and look after supplies.

LIEUTENANT and Mrs. Baird (née Dawley), 6th Cavalry, were in Tombstone, Arizona, last week visiting an uncle of Mrs. Baird's, who was quite sick.

LIEUTENANT J. S. FLETCHER, Jr., 2d Infantry, and Lieutenant Gallagher, 6th Cavalry, were admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association this week.

LIEUTENANT WATTS, 5th Cavalry, having been relieved as quartermaster at Fort Robinson, Neb., by Lieutenant Wright, 9th Cavalry, left that post last week for his station in the Department Missouri. He paid a visit en route to Lieutenant and Mrs. Price, Fort Omaha.

COLONEL DE RUSSY, left Omaha on Monday of this week for Portland, Oregon, his new station being Vancouver Barracks, the headquarters of his regiment. While the belles of Omaha are lamenting the departure of the rich, society bachelor, the Portland citizens are to be congratulated upon this splendid acquisition to their circle.

ASSISTANT NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR J. FEASTER, U. S. N., has, says the Valjejo Chronicle, received a "collection of peasants" brought from the Southern coast by the *Ranger*. They are said to be of a choice and rare variety, and may therefore prove, in the future, formidable rivals of the "finest peasantry in the world."

GENERAL A. J. ALEXANDER, U. S. A., lately retired, says the Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser, has decided to make his home at Willow Brook, and has taken up his residence at the lower house, formerly occupied by Gov. Throop. The General has a record of distinguished service, and will be cordially welcomed to Auburn and Cayuga.

THE presentation swords of General David E. Twiggs, received while he was in the United States Army, and which were captured at New Orleans by General Butler, are now among the "captured and abandoned property" in the Treasury, and are valued at \$40,000, from the jewels that ornament the scabbards and grips. The heirs and a New Orleans lady are contesting for possession.

THE Vancouver Independent of July 16 says:

Capt. Eli Huggins has gone on ten months' leave. . . . Mac and Scott Brooke, brothers of Lieut. Brooke and Mrs. Lieut. Parke, 31st Inf., are visiting at Fort Sidney. . . . Gen. Nelson A. Miles is to be succeeded in this department by Gen. Gibbon. While he was with us Gen. Miles has made many friends, both military and civil, who regret his departure from our midst. We wish him and all with him, success and God speed. . . . In an interview with Capt. Woodruff, U. S. A., who was adjutant and shot all to pieces at the battle of Big Hole when Gen. John Gibbon got away with Chief Joseph, he says that Gibbon is the choice of all the Army officers within his knowledge for the brigadiership. He will be heartily welcomed by all the officers and men and by all citizens.

THE San Francisco Report, of July 11, says:

Dr. W. P. Kendall, U. S. A., came in on the overland train this morning. . . . Lieut. J. V. B. Bleeker, U. S. N., arrived from the East Tuesday. . . . Major and Mrs. W. S. Worth visited the city Wednesday. . . . Pay Inspector T. T. Caswell, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel Tuesday. . . . Lieut. George W. Ruthers, 8th Infantry, left Tuesday for Fort McDowell, Nevada. . . . Col. and Mrs. J. McAllister and Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Ayres came down from Benicia Wednesday. . . . Lieut. J. C. Fremont, U. S. N., of the Hartford, spent last week in San Francisco with his wife. Mrs. Fremont left for the East to-day. . . . The reception on the Hartford Saturday at Mare Island was a great success. . . . Capt. C. A. Allgood, U. S. A., is at the Palace Hotel.

THE Omaha Excelsior says:

Maj. DeRussy has not yet gone to Vancouver. . . . Gen. Howard has returned from his Western trip much invigorated. . . . Maj. Henry Carroll, 1st Cavalry, is visiting this city, en route to his regiment in Montana. . . . Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker, 9th Cavalry, has arrived to take part in the annual rifle contest. . . . Capt. Chas. F. Humphreys, the new Depot Quartermaster at Cheyenne, has arrived at that point and assumed his duties. . . . Gen. Gibbon and family leave Fort Laramie next week for the very pleasant station at Vancouver Barracks. . . . Mrs. Robert Williams, wife of Col. Robert Williams, Adjutant-General, Division of the Missouri, is one of the heirs of Stephen A. Douglas, who have won the valuable real estate on which the University of Chicago is situated. The University had violated a stipulation of the gift by giving a trust deed on the property. Mrs. Williams is well known in Omaha.

GENERAL G. A. FORSYTH, 4th Cavalry, paid a visit to Tombstone, Arizona, last week from Fort Huachuca.

CAPTAIN ALLIGOOD, Q. M. Department, with his daughter, reached San Francisco this week from Fort Monroe. He is to be connected with the General Depot there and will be stationed in the city.

GENERAL and Mrs. Gibbon and family left Fort Laramie this week for Portland, where the General takes command of the Department Columbia, headquarters at Vancouver Barracks. The Portland people are fond of brave soldiers and cultured gentlemen, and will give a most hearty reception to the new Department Commander, the war chief of the staunch "Old Iron Brigade."

#### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Commander McCalla's reply to the criticisms of his report by Col. McCawley and Surg.-Gen. Gunnell was submitted to Secretary Whitney on Friday. Dr. Gunnell characterized the report relating to his bureau as incorrect—at no time, he says, was the expedition without proper medical service. In his memorandum he shows the action taken by his bureau in fitting out the expedition. McCalla in his answer contends that the arrangements were not only inconvenient but likely to lead to fatal results. All the Commandant officers, he says, showed great anxiety at the state of affairs. McCawley, in his reply says: "It is very easy to criticize but it is reasonable to suppose that the Commandant of the Corps is alive to the possibilities and as anxious to serve the interests of his Corps as Commander McCalla can be." The main points in his statements were given last week. Commander McCalla makes the following endorsement upon Col. McCawley's criticisms: "I have the honor to state that in my opinion, the within paper admits the conclusions in my report or practically sustains me in them. If the Commandant is willing to have his letter given publicity, I see no reason why it should not be done."

Mr. Albert Operti, a New York artist, has placed on exhibition in Commodore Schley's room at the Navy Department, an oil painting representing the Greeley camp as it was discovered by the rescuing party. It is a large canvas, 4 feet by 6, and is a careful study of the scene of the rescue. There are 27 portraits in the picture, which shows a cold gray sky driven by the gale, a bare reddish space of rock dashed with snow, the edge of a glacier, and in the centre the discolored tent of the Greeley party, with Commodore Schley and Lieut. Emory looking in upon the wretched Ellis. Lieut. Greeley is about being carried away on a stretcher, wrapped in blankets. The medium for the composition was obtained from one poor photograph and from topographical sketches and from conversations with several members of the party.

Major Heuer, Corps of Engineers, has submitted an interesting report of the progress of work on the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River for the past fiscal year to Gen. Newton.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. Charles Hay, 23d Inf. (Fort Porter) will proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and report as witness in the case of Private Lewis Humphreys, Co. C, 23d Inf. (S. O. 157, D. East, July 24.)

Leave of absence for fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles H. Hunter, 1st Art. (Fort Monroe, Va.) S. O. 157, D. East, July 24.)

A G. C. M. will meet at Willet's Point, N. Y., July 29. Detail: Capt. J. G. D. Knight and T. N. Bailey, Lieuts. W. C. Langfitt, H. E. Waterman, H. M. Chittenden, C. E. Gillette, D. D. Gillard, Harry Taylor, and W. L. Sibert, members, and Lieut. G. A. Zinn, J. A. (S. O., H. Q. A., July 24.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major W. A. Marye, Ord. Dept. (S. O., H. Q. A., July 24.)

#### NEWPORT NOTES.

Commander R. B. Bradford, U. S. N., is in town on sick leave.

Commodore Ralph Chandler, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is among the late arrivals at the Ocean House.

Captain T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., is spending a few days on Conanicut Island.

Secretaries Whitney and Endicott on Monday made visits of inspection to the Torpedo Station and War College on Coaster's Island, accompanied by several members of the Fortification Board. Subsequently the party went to Bristol to visit the ship building industries there. On his return Secretary Whitney went on board the training ship *New Hampshire*, where he received a salute.

The two Secretaries were expected at the grand hop at the Casino on Monday evening, but did not put in an appearance. Later the party left, some for New York and some for New London.

Lieut. M. F. Wright, U. S. N., is a late arrival.

Vice Admiral Rowan and Naval Cadet J. B. Jackson, U. S. N., were among the arrivals on Wednesday. Ex-Judge Charles A. Peabody, who is to represent us at the International Congress of Commercial Law at Antwerp, is a guest of General G. W. Cullum, U. S. A.

Major Field, of Fort Adams, reviewed the 5th Battalion, Rhode Island Militia, at Rocky Point, July 23.

LIEUTENANT J. W. HEARD, 3d U. S. Cavalry, says a despatch from Pittsburg, Texas, stationed at Camp Rice, was arrested at Big Sandy by Sheriff Stafford, charged with the murder of Dallas Smart last winter. He was brought to Pittsburg July 18, and immediately applied for a writ of habeas corpus. Judge McLean fixed the bond at \$10,000 for his appearance at the next term of court. This affair was considered by a Court-martial at Fort Grant, A. T., in the early part of 1881. The court sustained Lieut. Heard's plea in bar of trial, so far as the killing was concerned, and acquitted him of the other charges.



## RECENT DEATHS.

**BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOSEPH H. BILL**, Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army, an officer of high reputation, died suddenly, July 21, 1885, at the residence of Mrs. Hays, Yonkers, New York. Mrs. Hays is the widow of General William Hays and mother of Doctor Bill's second wife. Surgeon Bill at the time of his death was a member of the Medical Examining Board, sitting at New York City. He was on duty on Monday, July 20, but on Tuesday did not feel well and remained at home. He went to his room during the day and had not been gone long before a noise was heard, and on going to the apartment he was found on the floor and soon afterwards died. Surgeon Bill was 45 years of age, was appointed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, April 13, 1860, rose to Captain, April 13, 1865, and to Major, July 28, 1868. During the war he rendered efficient service in many important positions and received therefor the brevets of Major and Lt.-Colonel. The funeral services took place July 24 from St. John's Church, Yonkers, and the remains were interred in St. John's Cemetery. There was a large attendance, including many Army comrades of the deceased officer.

The remains of the late General W. N. Grier, U. S. A., were interred with due honor, July 11, in the cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco, in accordance with the following orders issued by General Pope:

HQ. DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA }  
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 10, 1885. }  
G. O. No. 3.

The officers of the Army in the vicinity of San Francisco are invited to be present at the funeral ceremonies of Colonel William N. Grier, 3d Cavalry, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army (retired), at the Presidio National Cemetery, at 2.30 P. M., July 11, 1885.

The military escort, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Piper, 1st Artillery, composed of the batteries of 1st Artillery, and troops of 1st Cavalry from the Presidio and Fort Winfield Scott, will be formed near the Central Avenue gate of the Presidio Reservation at 2 P. M., and there await the arrival of the remains, which they will escort to the National Cemetery.

By command of Major-General POPE:  
J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant General.

**MR. JOHN BREESE**, who served as an Assistant Paymaster, U. S. Navy, from September 1, 1809, to June 14, 1878, when he resigned, died at Newport, R. I., July 13, of heart disease. He was a brother of the late Captain K. R. Brees, U. S. N. The funeral took place July 16 and was attended by many sympathizing relatives and friends.

**JUDGE T. LYLE DICKEY**, of the Illinois Supreme Court, who died at Atlantic City, July 22, was a Captain in the Mexican war, and Colonel of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry in the war of the rebellion. He lost his son-in-law, Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, at the battle of Shiloh, and his son, Capt. Cyrus Dickey, fell in the battle of Red River.

**RICHARD C. SEE**, who was a member of the First City Troop of Philadelphia during the War of 1812, died at Olean, N. Y., July 22, aged 93.

## THE CHEYENNES.

Generals Sheridan and Miles arrived at Fort Reno, July 15, after a severe journey, and since that time have been in active conference with the Indian agents and inspectors and the leading military officers. The troops are in good positions, ready for any emergency. On July 19 a council was held, at which Stone Calf, Powder Face, Little Medicine, and other leaders of the threatened insurrection were present.

When General Sheridan arrived at the council ring, accompanied by Major Sumner, 5th Cavalry, and several other Army officers, four companies of cavalry were drawn up about two hundred yards distant in order to check any attempt at treachery, but the several hundred Cheyennes within sight acted as though on parade and were as docile as lambs. Stone Calf was bitter in his denunciation of the methods by which the Indians had been hoodwinked into signing the leases, and said that his tribe had been cheated and robbed by the white men who leased their lands, and that for two days after they were paid off they had a good time and then starved the balance of the season.

Little Medicine followed Powder Face and created some excitement among the Indians outside the council, and was even more bitter than Stone Calf against cattle men and their course toward them. When asked by the commission if he spoke for himself or for the whole tribe all the chiefs present assented to the truth of Little Medicine's remarks and granted their assent.

General Sheridan at the close of the council ordered a general round up of the Cheyennes, July 21, in order that they may be counted.

A despatch of July 22, from Fort Reno, says: The first enumeration of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians since 1874 was completed to-day. Last year Agent Dyer reported that there were 2,300 Arapahoes and 3,905 Cheyennes, and supplies were issued upon that basis. The present enumeration shows that there are on the reservation to-day 1,300 Arapahoes and 2,169 Cheyennes. The rations and supplies have therefore been issued during the past year to 2,600 Indians having no existence. The cost of supplying this fictitious band with beef has been \$80,337 annually; with flour, \$15,000 annually, and with other supplies a large sum. The enumeration shows that there are but 522 Cheyenne warriors. Agent Dyer tendered his resignation July 21.

Gen. Sheridan will probably remain here a few days longer. Gen. Miles will return to Fort Leavenworth by way of Camp Supply.

In accordance with the advice of Gen. Sheridan, the Secretary of the Interior has decided to turn over to the War Department the complete control of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations in the Indian Territory. Gen. Sheridan has organized an Indian police force, comprised of 100 young Cheyennes.

Gen. Miles thinks the Cheyennes can be held on the reservation by the troops now at Reno, but he will visit Fort Sill and other points before his return to Fort Leavenworth. Gen. Sheridan will leave Reno July 23 for Washington via Caldwell.

A despatch of July 20 from Miles City says: "The Northern Cheyennes are congregating on Tongue River at the mouth of the Otter, and making medicine, and object to the authorities sending their visitors from Dakota, numbering over a hundred, back to Pine Ridge. Major Logan, 5th Infantry, Fort Keogh, has gone to the scene with two companies of cavalry from Fort Custer. It is supposed that the Cheyennes have probably heard from the Indian Nation, and are excited over the troubles in the south, and every buck from twelve years old up carries a belt full of cartridges and is well prepared.

The general impression now seems to be that the troubles are ended, and that the visit of Gen. Sheridan and Miles has had a beneficial effect, as evidenced by the military authorities, so far as they have to do with the matter, will give strict justice to all and protect the Indians in their legal rights. The troops at the various points, as heretofore indicated, are well prepared for any emergency, but it is hoped that all will soon be returned to their respective stations, and comparative quiet once more reign over the Indian Territory.

On July 23 General Sheridan telegraphed to Governor Martin of Kansas:

I have your letters of July 16 and 20. They have been referred to General Miles, who starts for Fort Supply tomorrow, and will make an examination of the country and points you mention as military stations. There need be no fear on the part of the settlers of Southwestern Kansas from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians. I have gone down to the bottom of affairs here, and know that the irritation was the result of bad control and oppressive measures. I hope for a correction of the evils, and am confident that when I leave here the people of Kansas may gather their crops and sleep peacefully at night. Gen. Miles is an officer of good judgment, who will do all that is necessary to restore confidence from a panic that is so paralyzing in its effects as this one has been to the industries of your State."

P. H. SHERIDAN, General.

## SOLUTION OF THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

The Portland Oregonian says: "In peacefully establishing Chief Moses and his people on permanent homes of their own, and in turning over their former reservation to settlement by white men, Gen. Miles has done a higher public service than if he had gained fifty savage battles. His success is the more notable because he has secured peace and subordination where others in precisely similar efforts have only stirred up strife and rebellion. Indeed we have only to look to the Umatilla reservation in eastern Oregon to find a contrast to the management, which, in the case of Moses, has secured every advantage desired. Viewed as an experiment merely, the settlement with Moses is specially interesting, for it points to the solution of the Indian problem, which for so many years has been a vexation and a reproach. It is the second time that Gen. Miles has secured through peaceful means all the advantages that could have been gained by a long war and a bloody triumph; and it sufficiently proves the wisdom of the policy which he has long been trying to have the Government apply to all the Indians under its control."

It describes the nature of the settlement made with Moses through the influence of General Miles and continues: "The promised supplies have been honestly furnished, and all are getting on prosperously and in the way of soon becoming self-sustaining. The effort has been to deal firmly but kindly with the Indians in this matter, to steadily pursue their interests as well as those of the Government, to make no false promises; in short, to deal with perfect justice. And what is the result? In two years a tribe of wild and troublesome Indians has been peaceably induced to give up savagery, to practically give up its tribal relations, and to take to civilized ways. When Indians once see the benefits of civilization and civilized ways they are willing to accept them. They are easily led by superior mind, and that the Indians of this country have not long ago been brought within the fold of civilization is due to a grossly faulty policy and mismanagement caused through avarice or ignorance. Let the policy which has proved so successful with Moses be adopted and followed in all our dealings with Indians; select men to carry out this policy who are fitted for the service; give the Indians the benefit of intelligence and honest service, with no other object in view but to direct them to better modes of life, and in a short time and with half of the money expended for their support every Indian in the United States will become self supporting, or practically so. All future negotiations with the Indians should be with a view to individualizing them and to settling them on small tracts of land. But above all they should be under the guardianship of men who are not interested in maintaining the present system. We have little faith in the educational and other schemes which propose to elevate the Indian race to the level of our own. The Indian is the barbarous product of a barbarous state of nature, and we do not believe that he can pass at a bound from barbarism to civilization. The tendencies of his nature, the instincts inherited from a hundred savage grandfathers, we believe too strong to be turned aside in a single, or in two or three generations. We doubt the physical ability of the Indian to endure the civilizing process, at least the bothouse methods which philanthropists and others are prescribing for him. But his condition can be improved, and he can be kept from murdering white men. He can be put under a discipline and in a situation which will give him the chance of civilization, if he can master it, and which will make him very much less of a public burden than he is now. And we believe that General Miles' plan is the best, with these ends in view, that has been proposed.

## HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7, Headquarters Division of the Pacific, June 4th, publishes opinions recently delivered by Civil Courts in San Francisco, in cases of Habeas Corpus. First is the decision of the U. S. District Court D. of California, in the matter of Michael McVay who claimed that under Section 1118, Rev. Stat., which prohibited the enlistment of a deserter, his enlistment was void and that he could not be held for a violation of an engagement prohibited by law. The Court-martial before which he was tried overruled the plea and the District Court sustained the action in an opinion by Hoffman, J., who says: "I have met with no reported cases where a defence such as now set-up has been entertained; still less where the sentence of a Court-martial after disallowance of the plea has been held void for want of jurisdiction." Where the defence has been set-up, the Court said: "the question of its validity has apparently been left to the determination of the military tribunal." The Court also said:

It may be urged with great force—1st, that by the general principles of law a man cannot profit by his own wrong, still less by his crime; 2d, that the obvious intent of the statutory provisions prohibiting the enlistment of deserters was to attach an additional penalty for a crime, and not to confer an immunity from the consequences of its repetition; and 3d, that the interests and even the necessities of the service forbid the allowance of the defence set up by the petitioner.

The next case is *in re* Julius Kaulbach on habeas corpus, in the Supreme Court of the City and County of San Francisco. Major A. M. Randol, 1st U. S. Artillery, respectfully declined to produce Kaulbach in response to the writ, on the ground that he held him as the Court decided he did in custody "in good faith under the authority of the U. S. . . . and not under the mere pretence of having such authority." The decision followed the precedent of the Tarbell case, 13 Wall. 397, which the Court held has not been reversed or in any way modified and is affirmed by "Robb vs. Connolly." The third and last case is *in re* Stephen Noll on habeas corpus before the same Court. Noll claimed release on the ground that his desertion was barred by the Statute of Limitations, that the police officer who arrested him had no power to do so without a special warrant, and not at all as his offence was not one recognized by the State of California. In this case the Court say:

1st. The contention of petitioner that the Statute of Limitation entitles him to release we decide against the petitioner on the authority of *re* White, 9 Saw. 49, which we consider is supported by *re* Reed, 100 U. S. R. 13 and *re* Crouch 112 U. S. R. 179.

2d. We take notice that the constitution of California, 1879 (Art. I, Sec. 3), expressly declares that "the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law," etc. This constitution is mandatory and prohibitory in all its provisions and adoptions, and incorporating as it does the Constitution of the United States, we are all justified in giving to the Federal Constitution the same force and efficiency which belongs to the State Constitution.

It holds further that the police were subject to the paramount authority of the United States and that as "the petitioner was not entitled to his freedom the respondents lost none of their rights as citizens of the United States by joining the police force, and the laws of the United States were sufficient authority to justify the arrest of petitioner by respondents." It also holds that desertion is an offence of a grade of infamous or felonious crime and that no special warrant was required to authorize the arrest of the plaintiff.

## JOHN ROACH AND HIS FIRM.

The firm of John Roach and Sons, and the Delaware River Shipbuilding and Engine Company, the latter being the one in Chester, are separate and distinct in law, although Mr. Roach owns nearly all of the stock in both. In the year 1868 Mr. Roach bought the Morgan Iron Works at New York, and in 1872, four years later, he purchased from the Messrs. Reany, Son and Archibald at a sacrifice the yard in this city, which until the past few months has been one of the busiest places in the United States. His first work for the Government was the construction of three pairs of large engines in 1862, after which he built the engine for the *Dunderberg*.

From his two ship yards have been sent out 114 iron vessels representing a business of more than \$50,000,000, and 90 per cent. of the iron vessels now sailing under the American flag were built at one or the other of Roach's yards. It is fair to Mr. Roach to say that he declares of his work for the Government: "In all of it I was the lowest bidder. I never did a piece of work for the Government that I did not save it money. I never received a favor in an illegitimate way. All the work I have done for the Government would not keep my shipyard running a year."

His son, John B. Roach, is quoted as saying: "More ships have been built than by any other firm, and our reputation for work has never been questioned, which we have the satisfaction of knowing." A friend in speaking of the bankrupt shipbuilder, said: "His assets are large enough to pay twice what he owes, if he realizes anything like what they are worth. The old man is full of courage yet, and I believe he will come out all right. Besides his two great shipyards he owns a good deal of real estate here—two houses and two country houses. He is as honest a man as breathes. The last thing he did before assigning was to draw \$31,000, almost the last he had in the world, to pay off his men."

## MEXICAN WAR CLAIMS.

The following Mexican War claims were settled by the Second Comptroller this week:

Granville O. Haller.....	\$150.00	Hamilton Shield .....	90.00
J. N. G. Whistler.....	90.00	J. J. Woods.....	75.00
Geo. W. Lay.....	180.00	Arnold Elzey.....	120.00
Robt. P. McClay.....	74.70	John G. Foster.....	100.00
Wm. G. Peck.....	100.00	J. S. Mason.....	75.00
David E. Twigg.....	544.67	Hamilton W. Merrill.....	150.00
Benj. H. Arthur.....	130.00	Winfield S. Hancock.....	105.00
Robt. S. Granger.....	22.18	Albert S. Magilton.....	75.00
W. S. King.....	150.00	W. W. Mackall.....	150.00
Isaac Quinby.....	100.00		

The special correspondents of the English Press during the recent campaign in the Sudan have formed themselves into a sort of court for the trial and condemnation of the military authorities.



## THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief.  
William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.  
John Tweeddale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.  
Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General.

Brig.-General N. H. Davis, Senior Inspector-General.  
Brig.-General David G. Swain, Judge-Advocate-General.—In suspension.  
Brig.-General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.  
Brig.-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary General of Subsistence.  
Brig.-General Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.  
Brig.-General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.  
Brig.-General John Newton, Chief of Engineers.  
Brig.-General Stephen V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance.  
Brig.-General W. B. Haysen, Chief Signal Officer.

G. O. 81, H. Q. A., July 23, 1885.

I. The following proclamation has been received from the President:

By the President of the United States.

## A PROCLAMATION.

The President of the United States has just received the sad tidings of the death of that illustrious citizen and ex-President of the United States, General Ulysses S. Grant, at Mount MacGregor, in the State of New York, to which place he had lately been removed in the endeavor to prolong his life.

In making this announcement to the people of the United States, the President is impressed with the magnitude of the public loss of a great military leader, who was in the hour of victory magnanimous; amid disaster, serene and self-sustained; who in every station, whether as a soldier or as a Chief Magistrate, twice called to power by his fellow-countrymen, trod unwaveringly the pathway of duty, undeterred by doubts, single-minded and straightforward.

The entire country has witnessed with deep emotion his prolonged and patient struggle with painful disease, and has watched by his couch of suffering with tearful sympathy.

The destined end has come at last, and his spirit has returned to the Creator who sent it forth. The great heart of the Nation that followed him when living with love and pride bows now in sorrow above him dead, tenderly mindful of his virtues, his great patriotic services, and of the loss occasioned by his death.

In testimony of respect to the memory of General Grant, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments at Washington be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that all public business shall, on the day of the funeral, be suspended; and the Secretaries of War and of the Navy will cause orders to be issued for appropriate military and naval honors to be rendered on that day.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 23d day of [SEAL.] July, 1885, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and tenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,  
Secretary of State.

II. In compliance with the instructions of the President, on the day of the funeral, at each military post, the troops and cadets will be paraded and the order read to them, after which all labors for the day will cease.

The national flag will be displayed at half-staff. At dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired, and afterward, at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting of the sun, a single gun, and at the close of the day a national salute of thirty-eight guns.

The officers of the Army will wear crape on the left arm and on their sword; and the colors of the Battalion of Engineers, of the several regiments, and of the U. S. Corps of Cadets will be put in mourning for the period of six months.

The date and hour of the funeral will be communicated to department commanders by telegraph, and by them to their subordinate commanders.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR, WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., July 18, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, for the words "Desertion mark quietly removed," used upon his business card, J. Ambler Smith, attorney, of this city, was, on July 7th instant, suspended from further practice in the bureau of the War Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## General Officers.

So much of S. O. 156, July 10, 1885, from H. Q. A., as announces the retirement of Brigadier General Christopher C. Augur, is amended to direct him to proceed to his home (S. O., July 18, H. Q. A.).

## Judge Advocate General Department.

Lieut. Col. Wm. Winthrop, Deputy Judge Advocate Gen., is stationed at San Francisco, Cal., to date from May 1, 1885 (S. O. 61, July 8, Div. Pacific).

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments

Capt. C. W. Williams, A. Q. M., will proceed to Phoenix and Maricopa, A. T., and such other points as he may be directed on duty connected with the Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 72, July 15, D. Ariz.).

Major Amos S. Kimball, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Spokane Fall on public business (S. O. 112, July 8, D. Columbia).

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles F. Ritch, Fort Assiniboine, M. T., is granted a furlough for two months (S. O. 74, July 15, D. Dakota).

Major Almon F. Rockwell, Q. M., is assigned to duty as Depot Q. M. at Saint Paul, to relieve Capt. James M. Marshall, A. Q. M., who will be governed by par. 1, S. O. 141, c. s., from the A. G. O. (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Dakota).

Capt. Chas. A. Woodruff, Chief C. S., will proceed to Fort Canby on public business (S. O. 110, July 6, D. Columbia).

Capt. S. T. Cushing, Chief C. S., will proceed to Camp Rice, Texas, to inspect the bake oven at that post, reported as completed by the contractor (S. O. 78, July 10, D. Texas).

## Pay Department.

Lieut. Col. Wm. A. Rucker, Deputy Paymr. Gen., is announced as Chief Paymr., Dept. Missouri, with

station at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (G. O. 9, July 17, Dept. Mo.).

## Medical Department.

A. A. Surg. A. P. Frick will report to the C. O., Fort Bowie, for temporary duty as post surgeon (F. O. 12, July 10, D. Arizona).

A. A. Surg. Frederick Bass will at once report to Capt. J. W. Martin, 4th Cavalry, for duty in the field with Troop H, 4th Cavalry, under orders to proceed to and take station in Guadalupe Canon, A. T., and take station at that point (F. O. 11, July 9, D. Arizona).

1st Lieut. H. P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. Missouri (S. O. 102, July 14, Dept. Mo.).

A. A. Surg. David S. Snively is relieved from duty at Fort Keogh, M. T., and will proceed to Fort Randall, D. T., and report for duty (S. O. 71, July 7, D. Dakota).

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate granted Captain Frederick W. Elbrey, Asst. Surg., is still further extended four months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., July 17, H. Q. A.).

Asst. Surg. C. S. Black will accompany Cavalry troops to Crossfield, Kansas (S. O. 78, July 10, D. Texas).

Asst. Surg. G. L. Edie will accompany Troop A, 8th Cavalry, from Fort McIntosh to Crossfield, Kansas (S. O. 78, July 10, D. Texas).

Asst. Surg. Edward Everitt will proceed to Fort McDermitt, Nev., and report for duty as post surgeon, relieving Asst. Surg. A. S. Polhemus, who will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty as post surgeon, relieving Asst. Surg. Charles K. Winne, who will report to the C. O., Benicia Arsenal, Cal., for duty (S. O. 68, July 11, D. California).

Capt. L. M. Maus is selected as competitor for place on the Dept. Dakota Rifle Team, and will report at Fort Snelling, on or before Aug. 3 (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Dakota).

1st Lieut. H. P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg., will report to Capt. Wirt Davis, 4th Cav., for duty with troops in the field (Field O. 9, July 6, D. Arizona).

The C. O., Fort Lowell, will send Hospital Steward Charles Remington, an insane soldier, to Washington, D. C., for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane (S. O. 70, July 10, D. Arizona).

Hospital Steward J. A. Murray will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty with battalion of 8th Cavalry ordered to the field (S. O. 78, July 10, D. Texas).

Hospital Steward August Herbert, Fort Adams, R. I., was discharged July 10, and re-enlisted July 11, 1885.

The Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, will grant a furlough for four months, to take effect after his re-enlistment, to Hospital Steward Herman Wilken-dorf, now at Fort Sisseton, Dakota Ty. (S. O., July 20, H. Q. A.).

## Engineers and Ordnance Department.

Ord. Sergt. George Sutherland will be relieved from duty at Fort Townsend, Washington Ty., and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ty., reporting on arrival to the C. O., for duty at that post (S. O., July 21, H. Q. A.).

## Signal Corps.

1st Class Privates Alexander McAdie, Austin L. McRae and Park Morrill have been promoted sergeants.

## THE LINE.

THE STATIONS OF COMPANIES NOT MENTIONED HERE WILL BE FOUND BY REFERENCE TO THE LAST NUMBER OF THE JOURNAL.

## 1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdgrs., B, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, C, and F, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Ellis, Mont.; H and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

2d Lieut. G. H. MacDonald will report at Fort Snelling on or before Aug. 3 to 1st Lieut. L. R. Hare, A. D. C., Inspector of Rifle Practice, for duty in connection with the annual rifle competition (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Dak.).

Lieuts. S. C. Robertson and J. B. Aleshire are selected as competitors for places on the Dept. of Dakota Rifle Team, and will report at Fort Snelling on or before Aug. 3 (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Dak.).

1st Lieut. William C. Brown, 1st Cav., will report in person to the Superintendent U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty as Adjutant of Academy, vice 1st Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle, 2d Art., to be relieved (S. O., July 22, H. Q. A.).

## 2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Hdgrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Ft. Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. Eli L. Huggins, Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 110, July 6, D. Columbia).

1st Lieut. Colon Augur is relieved from duty at Hdgrs. Dept. of Missouri, and will join his station (S. O., July 18, H. Q. A.).

The San Francisco Report says: "Blighted affections have caused the suicide of another soldier at the Presidio. July 13, Corporal Kurtz, Troop K, 2d Cav., shot himself through the neck on account of unrequited love. The wound was not instantly fatal, the man being still alive."

## 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdgrs., D, E, F, H, I, K, L, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Camp Rice, Tex.; M, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.

Major G. A. Purington will proceed from Fort Stockton to Fort Davis, Tex., for the purpose of assuming command of battalion of 3d Cavalry ordered held in readiness for field service (S. O. 78, July 10, D. Tex.).

Troops D, H, I, and K, Fort Davis, will proceed to Crossfield, Kas. (S. O. 78, July 10, D. Tex.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Bainbridge Reynolds, Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 81, July 15, D. Tex.).

## 4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdgrs., B, D, and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A and K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. J. W. Martin will proceed with his troop (H) to Guadalupe Canon, A. T., and take station at that point (F. O. 11, July 9, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. Fred. Wheeler will conduct recruits for the 4th Cavalry to Arizona, and thereafter return to the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (S. O. 77, July 13, M. R. S.).

1st Lieut. James Parker is relieved from duty as a member and appointed J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 71, July 13, D. Ariz.).

Lieut.-Col. G. A. Forsyth is detailed a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Huachuca, A. T. (S. O. 72, July 15, D. Ariz.).

## 5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdgrs., A, F, G, H, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; J, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; E, Caldwell, Kas.; B, D, and K, Ft. Reno, I. T.

Leave of absence for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Watts (S. O. 79, July 16, Div. M.).

## 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdgrs., C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Charles G. Gordon is further extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., July 18, H. Q. A.).

## 7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdgrs., A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and I, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; J, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Capt. Charles S. Hsley is authorized to purchase two public horses (S. O. 71, July 7, D. Dak.).

1st Lieut. Geo. D. Wallace and 2d Lieut. G. O. Cross will report at Fort Snelling on or before Aug. 3 to 1st Lieut. L. R. Hare, A. D. C., Inspector of Rifle Practice, for duty in connection with the annual rifle competition (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Dak.).

Lieuts. B. D. Spilman and J. F. Bell are selected as competitors for places on the Dept. of Dakota Rifle Team, and will report at Fort Snelling on or before Aug. 3 (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Dak.).

1st Lieut. E. A. Garlington will conduct recruits to Fort Snelling, Minn., and then report to the Comdg. General Dept. of Dakota for further orders (S. O. 81, July 18, M. R. S.).

The C. O. Fort Buford, D. T., will grant a furlough for six months to Sergt. James O. Fesire, Troop F (S. O. 74, July 15, D. Dak.).

## 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdgrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; B, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; I and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

The C. O. Fort McIntosh will proceed with Troop A to Crossfield, Kas. (S. O. 78, July 10, D. Tex.).

Troops E and F, Fort Clark, will proceed to Crossfield, Kas. (S. O. 78, July 10, D. Tex.).

The C. O. Camp Del Rio will proceed with Troop D to Crossfield, Kas. (S. O. 78, July 10, D. Tex.).

The verbal order for the relief of 2d Lieut. M. F. Steele from duty with Troop D, and for his return to duty with his own troop, is placed on record (S. O. 79, July 13, D. Tex.).

The leave of absence granted Capt. Almond B. Wells is extended two months (S. O., July 18, H. Q. A.).

## 9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdgrs., B, D, E, H, and L, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

1st Lieut. M. W. Day will report, with his own company of Indian Scouts and the one under command of 2d Lieut. R. D. Walsh, 4th Cav., to Capt. Wirt Davis, 4th Cav., for duty with troops in the field (Field O. 9, July 6, D. Ariz.).

The leave of absence for seven days granted Lieut.-Col. James S. Brisbin, Fort Niobrara, is extended ten days (S. O. 66, July 13, D. Platte.).

## 10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdgrs. and B, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; D, E, H, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.

2d Lieut. P. H. Clarke is authorized to purchase a public horse (S. O. 70, July 10, D. Ariz.).

2d Lieuts. C. H. Grierson, Leighton Finley, W. H. Smith, and J. B. Hughes will report in person at Hdgrs. Dept. of Arizona for duty in connection with the rifle contest ordered to take place at Whipple Barracks, pursuant to G. O. 11, D. Ariz. (S. O. 72, July 15, D. Ariz.).

## 1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdgrs., H, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; J, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Major Royal T. Frank will attend the encampment of the National Guard of California, to be held at Santa Cruz, Cal., Aug. 15 to 23, 1885, for the purpose of making an inspection (S. O., July 18, H. Q. A.).

Light Bat. K (Major Haskin), which left the Presidio, June 8, for a practice march of about 400 miles, through the Livermore, Napa, Russian River, and Anderson Valleys to Navarro Ridge, and thence down the coast to Duncan's Mills, and through Santa Rosa and Petaluma, has returned, and had a delightful trip.

## 2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdgrs., G, and I, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A\* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; J and M, Jackson Bks., La.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.

\* Light battery.  
1st Lieut. E. D. Hoyle will be relieved as Adjutant of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. (S. O., July 22, H. Q. A.).

## 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdgrs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

\* Light battery.  
Leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry B. Osgood, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 83, July 18, Div. A.).

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. James B. Burbank, Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 154, July 21, D. East.).

## 4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdgrs., B, D, E, G, and I, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; J, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

1st Lieut. A. Cronkhite is detailed on extra duty to construct a map of the water and sewage system of the post. During the absence on leave of Lieut.



H. B. Osgood, 3d Art., Lieut. Cronkhite will perform the duties of police and ordnance officer (S. O. 42, July 20, Artillery School.)

Leave of absence for one month, to commence July 28, is granted 2d Lieut. Clarence P. Townsley, Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 154, July 21, D. East.)

#### 1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs. and B. Ft. Grant, A. T.; A. Ft. Apache, A. T.; C. Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D. Ft. McDowell, A. T.; E. Ft. Verde, A. T.; F. Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G. Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I. Ft. Lowell, A. T.; J. Whipple Bks., A. T.

1st Lieut. J. S. Pettit is relieved from duty as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 71, July 13, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. E. E. Benjamin will proceed to Fort Lowell for temporary duty (S. O. 71, July 13, D. Ariz.)

3d Lieut. C. B. Vogdes will report in person at Hdqs. Dept. of Arizona for duty in connection with the rifle contest ordered to take place at Whipple Barracks, pursuant to G. O. 11, D. Ariz. (S. O. 72, July 15, D. Ariz.)

Capt. W. N. Tisdall is detailed a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Huachuca, A. T. (S. O. 72, July 15, D. Ariz.)

#### 2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., D. E. F. and K. Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; C. G. and H. Ft. Spokane, W. T.; B. Boise Bks., Idaho; I. Ft. Klamath, Ore.; A. Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

S. O. 80, granting 2d Lieut. William M. Wright permission to delay seven days en route to Fort Spokane, is revoked (S. O. 111, July 7, D. Columbia.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted Lieut.-Col. Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr. (S. O., July 18, H. Q. A.)

The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles Keller is extended one month (S. O., July 21, H. Q. A.)

#### 3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs., A. G. H. and K. Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B. D. F. and I. Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C. and E. Ft. Ellis, M. T.

1st Lieut. P. Reade will report at Fort Snelling on or before Aug. 3 to 1st Lieut. L. R. Hare, A. D. C., Inspector of Rifle Practice, for duty in connection with the annual rifle competition (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Dak.)

Lieuts. F. P. Avery and F. P. Fremont are selected as competitors for places on the Dept. of Dakota Rifle Team, and will report at Fort Snelling on or before Aug. 3 (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Dak.)

The following promotions are announced: 1st Lieut. William Krause, Co. A, to be Captain Co. I, vice Kent, promoted, to date from July 1, 1885. Frank P. Avery, Co. D, to be 1st Lieutenant Co. A, vice Krause, promoted, to date from July 1, 1885. Capt. Krause will proceed to Fort Missoula, M. T., and Lieut. Avery will, after compliance with S. O. 72, proceed to Fort Shaw, M. T. (S. O. 73, July 13, D. Dak.)

#### 4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. I. and K. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F. and H. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

Major Jacob F. Kent is assigned to station at Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 67, July 16, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. E. H. Browne will report, July 31, at rifle camp near Fort Omaha, for duty as competitor for a place on Dept. Rifle Team (S. O. 67, July 16, D. Platte.)

Capt. Gerhard L. Luhn, Fort Niobrara, will inspect beans, flour, etc., to be delivered at Gordon City and Valentine, Neb., for the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Agencies, D. T. (S. O. 68, July 16, D. Platte.)

#### 5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K. Ft. Custer, M. T.

2d Lieut. James E. Wilson will proceed to Fort Buford, D. T., to make a survey of the military reservation, and then to the Fort Peck Agency, M. T., to examine and survey the ditches to be constructed at said agency (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. J. M. T. Partello will report at Fort Snelling on or before Aug. 3 to 1st Lieut. L. R. Hare, A. D. C., Inspector of Rifle Practice, for duty in connection with the annual rifle competition (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Dak.)

Lieuts. W. H. Sage and F. Perkins are selected as competitors for places on the Dept. of Dakota Rifle Team, and will report at Fort Snelling on or before Aug. 3 (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long is announced as Aide-de-Camp to Brig.-Gen. Miles, commanding, as of date of his assuming command of the Department (G. O. 10, July 18, Dept. M.)

#### 6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Lieuts. Z. W. Torrey and E. F. Taggart will report, July 31, at rifle camp near Fort Omaha, for duty as competitors for places on Dept. Rifle Team (S. O. 67, July 16, D. Platte.)

#### 7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A. C. D. F. H. and K. Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E. Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; G and I. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Lieuts. J. B. Jackson and J. A. Goodin will report, July 31, at rifle camp near Fort Omaha, for duty as competitors for places on Dept. Rifle Team (S. O. 67, July 16, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Levi F. Burnett, Fort Washakie, will inspect supplies to be delivered at the Shoshone Agency (S. O. 68, July 16, D. Platte.)

The Supt. Gen. Rec. Service will cause thirty-seven recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to such points in the Dept. of Platte as the Comdg. General of the Dept. shall designate, for assignment to the 7th Inf. (S. O., July 18, H. Q. A.)

#### 8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., C. H. and K. Angel Island, Cal.; A and G. Benicia Bks., Cal.; B. Ft. Gaston, Cal.; E. Ft. Halleck, Nev.; D. San Diego Bks., Cal.; F. Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; I. Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

The following marksmen, selected for competition for places in the rifle team of the Dept. of California, will report to the C. O. Angel Island on or about July 15: Corpl. John Ryan, Co. A; Private Geo. H. Siemens, Co. D; Sergt. Wm. Wille, Co. E; Private David T. Myles, Co. F; Sergt. James W. Bryant, Co. G; and Corpl. Thomas Casey, Co. I (S. O. 67, July 8, D. Cal.)

#### 11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A. D. E. and K. Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F. Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C and H. Ft. Buford, D. T.; G. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I. Ft. Benning, D. T.

2d Lieut. Jonas A. Emery, Fort Sully, D. T., will report, July 15, to the Inspector of Rifle Practice,

for duty in connection with the Department Rifle Competition (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine will report at Fort Snelling on or before Aug. 3 to 1st Lieut. L. R. Hare, A. D. C., Inspector of Rifle Practice, for duty in connection with the annual rifle competition (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Dak.)

Lieuts. R. W. Hoyt, R. Q. M., and B. F. Handforth are selected as competitors for places on the Dept. of Dakota Rifle Team, and will report at Fort Snelling on or before Aug. 3 (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Dak.)

Lieut.-Col. Edwin F. Townsend will visit the encampments of the militia of the Territory of Dakota, to be held commencing on or about Sept. 1, 1885, for the purpose of inspecting said militia, under such instructions as he may receive from the Adjutant-General of the Army (S. O., July 18, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Theodore Schwan will visit the camps of the several brigades of the Illinois National Guard during the periods of their encampments, as hereinafter designated, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part in the encampments: The 1st Brigade, at Ottawa, Ill., from Aug. 9 and 10, 1885, inclusive; the 2d Brigade, at Springfield, Ill., from Aug. 20 to 27, 1885, inclusive (S. O., July 22, H. Q. A.)

#### 13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K. Ft. Selden, N. M.

1st Lieut. John H. H. Peshine is relieved from temporary duty at David's Island, N. Y. H., and will proceed to join his company (S. O., July 21, H. Q. A.)

#### 14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.

2d Lieut. Joseph P. O'Neil will proceed to the section of country lying west of Puget Sound to conduct a reconnaissance into the Olympic range of mountains (S. O. 110, July 6, D. Columbia.)

Major W. F. Drum, A. I. G., is attached to Co. E, 1st Inf., for target practice (S. O. 70, July 10, D. Ariz.)

#### 15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdqs., E. and F. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. C. D. and H. Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G and K. Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Capt. J. W. Bean and Lieut. S. S. Pague are selected as competitors for places on the Dept. of Dakota Rifle Team, and will report at Fort Snelling on or before Aug. 3 (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Dak.)

The C. O. Camp Poplar River will grant a furlough for six months to Sergt. Edward Dyer, Co. K (S. O. 74, July 15, D. Dak.)

#### 16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., A. B. C. F. and H. Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K. Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G. San Antonio, Tex.

Official notification having been received of the promotion of 1st Lieut. William V. Richards, R. Q. M., to Captain, Co. G, vice Vance, promoted, he will, as soon as his accounts as R. Q. M. shall have been closed, join his company at the post of San Antonio (S. O. 79, July 13, D. Tex.)

#### 17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Hdqs., B. D. and H. Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G. Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C, F. and I. Ft. Totten, D. T.; E and K. Ft. Custer, Mont.

S. O. 161, directing Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Offley to visit certain camps of the Ohio National Guard, is amended to direct him to visit the camp at Detroit, Ohio, for one day between Aug. 4 and 12 (S. O., July 17, H. Q. A.)

Lieuts. C. Sage and J. T. Kerr are selected as competitors for places on the Dept. of Dakota Rifle Team, and will report at Fort Snelling on or before Aug. 3 (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Dak.)

We are indebted for a copy of a roster of non-commissioned officers and band, 17th Inf., corrected to June 30, 1885. Sergt.-Major D. A. H. Kolster heads the list. Some of the sergeants have held their warrants for many years. Sergt. John Blair, Co. G, dating from July 15, 1871, and Sergt. W. Keller, Co. I, from Oct. 15, 1871.

#### 18th Infantry, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Hdqs., E. and F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. B. and D. Ft. Hays, Kas.; C and I. Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G. H. and K. Ft. Reno, I. T.

Capt. C. H. Potter is relieved from duty as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Gros Ventre Agency, M. T. (S. O. 73, July 13, D. Dak.)

#### 19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., B. C. D. E. F. and K. Ft. Clark, Tex.; A. H. and I. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G. Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect about Aug. 20, 1885, or as soon thereafter as the 1st lieutenant of the company shall have rejoined it for duty, is granted Capt. Charles T. Witherell (S. O., July 20, H. Q. A.)

#### 20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A. B. C. E. F. H. I. and K. Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D and G. Ft. Macinnac, M. T.

1st Lieut. William H. Hamner, Fort Assiniboine, M. T., is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Gros Ventre Agency, M. T. (S. O. 73, July 13, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. H. S. Foster is selected as competitor for place on the Dept. of Dakota Rifle Team, and will report at Fort Snelling on or before Aug. 3 (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Dak.)

#### 21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., C. E. F. and G. Ft. Sidney, Neb.; A. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; B. Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; D and H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; I and K. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Col. Henry A. Morrow will proceed to Crossfield, Kas., and assume command of the infantry sent there from the Dept. of Platte (S. O. 68, July 13, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. Charles M. Truitt, Fort Bridger, will inspect flour and salt to be delivered at Rawlins for the Shoshone Agency (S. O. 68, July 16, D. Platte.)

#### 22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swatne.

Hdqs., A. B. D. G. H. and K. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C. F. and I. Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E. Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Lieut. H. C. Hodges, Jr., is relieved from duty at Hdqs. Dept. of Missouri, and will join his station (S. O., July 18, H. Q. A.)

#### 23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs., F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B. Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

2d Lieut. Raymond R. Stevens, Fort Brady, is detailed a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Mackinac, Mich. (S. O. 155, July 22, D. East.)

#### 25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs., B. C. F. and I. Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A. D. H. and K. Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G. Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

2d Lieut. H. D. Reed will report at Fort Snelling on or before Aug. 3 to 1st Lieut. L. R. Hare, A. D. C., Inspector of Rifle Practice, for duty in connection with the annual rifle competition (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Dak.)

Lieuts. G. Andrews and C. C. Tear are selected as competitors for places on the Dept. of Dakota Rifle Team, and will report at Fort Snelling on or before Aug. 3 (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Dak.)

Capt. Gaines Lawson will establish and command the Department Rifle Camp (S. O. 72, July 9, D. Dak.)

*Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1885.*

#### PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Merriam, 2d Infantry, to be Colonel 7th Infantry, July 10, 1885, vice Gibbon, appointed Brigadier-General.

Major Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., 23d Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 2d Infantry, July 10, 1885, vice Merriam, promoted to 7th Infantry.

Captain Samuel Ovenshine, 5th Infantry, to be Major 23d Infantry, July 10, 1885, vice Fletcher, promoted to 2d Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Henry Romeyn, 5th Infantry, to be Captain, July 10, 1885, vice Ovenshine, promoted to 23d Infantry.

2d Lieutenant Joseph M. T. Partello, 5th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 10, 1885, vice Romeyn, promoted.

#### CASUALTY.

2d Lieutenant James M. McCarty, 9th Infantry, wholly retired from the Service July 13, 1885.

#### Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Concho, Tex., July 20. Detail: Major Horace Jewett, 16th Inf.; Capt. Charles Morton, 3d Cav.; Capt. C. H. Noble and G. H. Palmer, and 1st Lieut. William Lassiter, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. D. H. Boughton, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieuts. W. K. Wright, W. H. Johnston, and J. T. Anderson, 16th Inf., and 1st Lieut. C. K. Tyler, 16th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 80, July 13, D. Tex.)

At Fort Bowie, A. T., July 6. Detail: Major E. B. Beaumont, Capt. W. A. Thompson and J. W. Martin, 1st Lieuts. S. A. Mason and W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. R. H. Noble, 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. H. J. McGrath, 4th Cav., J.-A. (Field O. 9, July 6, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Omaha, Neb., July 20. Detail: Col. William P. Carlin, 4th Inf.; Capt. Jacob B. Rawles, 5th Art.; Capt. Charles J. von Herrmann, Thomas F. Quinn, and Joseph Keffe, and 1st Lieut. John J. O'Brien, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. William H. Coffin and William R. Hamilton, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Butler D. Price, Adj. 4th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 67, July 16, D. Platte.)

At Fort Laramie, Wyo., July 29. Detail: Capt. Daniel W. Benham, Henry B. Freeman, Constant Williams, and Charles A. Coolidge, 1st Lieut. Francis Woodbridge, 2d Lieuts. Daniel A. Frederick, Daniel L. Howell, J. Espy McCoy, and Selah R. H. Tompkins, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Worden, 7th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 67, July 16, D. Platte.)

At Fort Wingate, N. M., July 20. Detail: Capt. W. M. Waterbury, William Auman, and J. C. Chance, 1st Lieuts. J. S. Bishop and M. F. Jamar, 2d Lieuts. M. B. Saffold and A. B. Scott, 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith, 13th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 102, July 14, Dept. M.)

At Fort Porter, N. Y., July 21. Detail: Capt. T. M. K. Smith, 23d Inf.; Capt. L. C. Forsyth, Q. M. Dept.; Asst. Surg. A. C. Girard, Med. Dept.; Capt. Otis W. Pollock and 2d Lieut. James K. Thompson, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles Hay, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 152, July 18, D. East.)

At Fort Probie, Me., July 23. Detail: Col. O. B. Wilcox, 12th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. John Mendenhall, 4th Art.; Surg. Dallas Bache, Med. Dept.; Major La Rhett L. Livingston and Capt. John Egan, 4th Art.; Capt. Henry P. Brewerton, 5th Art.; Capt. G. B. Rodney and J. P. Story and 1st Lieut. S. W. Taylor, 4th Art., and Capt. H. C. Egbert, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 152, July 18, D. East.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 23. Detail: Capt. W. B. Beck, Charles Morris, and J. A. Fessenden, 1st Lieuts. A. W. Vogdes, W. B. McCallum, and J. E. Sawyer, and 2d Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 154, July 21, D. East.)

#### Army Boards.

A Board of Officers will meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 15, to inspect three horses ordered to be purchased for Light Bat. K, 1st Art. Detail: Major David S. Gordon, 2d Cav.; Capt. William L. Haskin, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Lloyd M. Brett, 2d Cav. (S. O. 60, July 6, Div. P.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major F. S. Dodge, Pay Dept.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, R. Q. M. 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. J. E. Myers, 3d Art., will convene at the San Antonio Depot, July 11, to determine the quantity of hay which Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., shall receive from a lot which has been placed in the hay yard by the contractor (S. O. 78, July 10, D. Tex.)

The proceedings of a Board of Survey at Fort Pembina, D. T., in so far as to hold Col. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., "responsible for the loss of" one box of tobacco, plug, which had been transferred to him for transportation, are disapproved and set aside (S. O. 73, July 13, D. Dak.)

#### School of Submarine Mining.

The following named officers, having been relieved from duty at the School of Submarine Mining, Willet's Point, N. Y., by Orders 4, June 29, 1885, from that post, will proceed to join their proper stations: 1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Clarence P. Townsley, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Samuel Rodman, Jr., 1st Art. (S. O., July 18, H. Q. A.)



## DEPARTMENT NEWS.

## Dept. of the East.—Major Gen. W. S. Hancock

The troops at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and Jackson Barracks, La., are preparing to go into camp at Atlanta, Ga., for the remainder of the summer. The camp will be in command of Lieut. Col. L. L. Langdon, 2d Artillery, with Major C. B. Throckmorton next in command, and the troops in camp will consist of Batteries B (Grugan's), H (Wilson's), I (Vose's) and M (Ramsay's), 2d U. S. Artillery.

A correspondent referring to the ceremonies of July 15, at the formal opening of the New York State Reservation, says: "It was a great day for Niagara Falls. Our troops, Cos. C and D, 23d Infantry, from Fort Porter, and Cos. E and K, 12th Infantry, from Fort Niagara, looked well and marched well, and elicited much observation and praise from the assembled thousands."

Major General Hancock, July 14, issued telegraphic instructions to the commanding officers Fort Barrancas, Fla., and Jackson Barracks, La., to move their commands into camp at Atlanta, Ga., and directing the commander of each post to make arrangements for the proper care and preservation of the public property and buildings thereat during the absence of the garrison. The Quartermaster's Department will provide a camp ground at Atlanta. A correspondent at Fort Barrancas, Fla., under date of July 21, says: The command expects to leave here July 24 or 25.

The New York Tribune of July 23, contains an article on "Life at Governor's Island," which it concludes by saying: "Day after day and year after year the same old life runs in the same old grooves at the island. The sentries in their scarlet-trimmed uniforms walk with measured tread their posts, the bugler blows his calls at intervals upon his gold-tipped and scarlet-tasseled bugle, the multifarious duties of the department and divisional headquarters are carried on, the routine duties and daily drills of the garrison are performed, and men live and die and are forgotten in the peace and quiet of a warlike community."

## Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles.

A "Roster of Troops" for July comes acceptably to hand this week. It gives the following list of "Troops in the Field": Camp near Fort Reno, I. T.—5th Cavalry, Troops C, E, I and L; 9th Cavalry, Troops A, G and I; 10th Infantry, Co. E; 22d Infantry, Co. F. Major E. V. Sumner, 5th Cavalry, commanding. Camp at Kiowa, Kansas—Troops 1, 1st; B, 3d; L, 4th; M, 6th Cavalry. Major G. B. Sanford, 1st Cavalry, commanding. Camp at Dodge and Supply Crossing of Cimarron River, Kas.—5th Cavalry, Troops A, F, G and M. Lieut. Colonel C. E. Compton, 5th Cavalry, commanding. Camp at Crisfield, Kansas—3d Cavalry, Troops A, F, H, I, K and L; 8th Cavalry, Troops A, D, E and F; 4th Infantry, Cos. D, G and K; 7th Infantry, Co. E; 9th Infantry, Cos. A, D, E, F and I; 21st Infantry, Cos. B, C, F, G, I and K. Colonel Henry A. Morrow, 21st Infantry, comdg. Camp at Ogalala, Neb.—9th Cavalry, Troops B, C, D, E, F, H, K, L and M. Col. E. Hatch, 9th Cavalry, comdg. Camp at Ponca Agency, I. T.—22d Infantry, Co. I. Capt. F. Clark, 22d Infantry, comdg. In New Mexico—6th Cavalry, Troops A, C, G, I and K; 8th Cavalry, Troops C, G, H and K; 10th Infantry, Cos. F and I.

## Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard.

The Omaha Herald reports Gen. O. O. Howard saying since his return from Utah: "I sent a confidential message to Washington a day or two ago giving full details of the situation in Utah, both as I had observed it and as deduced from the statements of citizens. I am not at liberty to make public the President's reply, but it was to the effect that troops should always be held in readiness to put down insurrections and riots. I think the firmness already shown by the executive will prevent any disturbance in Utah, but the people apprehend trouble, and the garrison at Forts Douglas and Bridger will be held in readiness. Besides these, with the railway facilities we have, the troops at Forts Laramie and Robinson are not far off. Gen. Schofield has telegraphed me to keep Col. Hatch's regiment of cavalry on the railway where a special train can be furnished on short notice, in event of anything going wrong."

The excitement at Salt Lake seems to have subsided. Friday, July 24, is a great day with the Mormons—the anniversary of the settlement of Utah. They come in by thousands on that day to Salt Lake from all parts of the territory, and trouble is apprehended by some, but the feeling is not general. The troops available are on the alert, and will, it is thought, be quite sufficient to suppress disturbance.

## Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

The Brackett News of July 18, says, of Fort Clark: Dr. C. S. Black has gone to the Indian Territory with the 3d Cavalry. William Oleberg, the soldier who was shot while at target practice, is rapidly recovering. Ashby, of Co. B, 19th Infantry, died Monday, and was buried with military honors.

## TARGET NOTES.

COLONEL B. J. D. IRWIN, U. S. Army, Medical Director, Department of Arizona, has recently qualified as a sharpshooter in accordance with "Blunt's System," with an average of 90.33 per cent. at all ranges—200 to 1,000.

The following is the figure of merit of Captain Thompson's company, 24th Infantry, at Fort Supply, I. T.: 1 sharpshooter, 46 marksmen, 5 first-class; figure of merit 98. It will be remembered that Captain Thompson at Fort Sill, had 100 for figure of merit, the highest under the old system—this fact being referred to by General Sheridan in his order raising or giving the present standard. This work at Fort Sill by the colored troops woke the whites up, and no doubt was the foundation for the great general interest now taken in target practice in the entire Army.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 17, 1885.

THE body of Cadet Warwick M. McCray, who was drowned July 13, was recovered early this morning and buried in the West Point Military Cemetery with military honors, late in the afternoon. His funeral was one of the most solemn and impressive ever held at the Military Academy.

A little before 5 p. m. the Corps of Cadets and nearly all the officers and residents of the post, with many visitors from the neighboring hotels assembled at the chapel to follow the remains of the unfortunate young gentleman, whose untimely death is so deeply mourned by us all, to the place of burial.

Between the columns at the entrance to the chapel, watched over by a guard of honor, the casket rested, draped in the national colors and covered with beautiful floral devices, kind offerings from Mrs. Merritt, the wife of the Superintendent.

At 5 o'clock the body was borne to a caisson prepared to receive it. The escort, under command of Cadet Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, presented arms and the band played an appropriate air. The procession then formed and marched to the cemetery in slow time with solemn music. Cadets Foster, C. L. Sample, Downing, Ryan, Turner and Dashiell were pall bearers. At the grave the Episcopal service for the dead was read by the Rev. A. F. Blake, and when the last volley was fired over the young soldier, his classmates and friends, with saddened hearts, left him at rest side by side with the Academy's honored dead, in the most beautiful burial spot on earth. S.

The following resolutions were passed by his class:

Whereas, God in his mysterious providence has removed, by drowning, our beloved classmate, Warwick M. McCray, of the United States Military Academy; and,

Whereas, A sense of his worth has drawn from the Corps of Cadets, and especially from the class of '85, a unanimous tribute of regard and esteem.

Be it Resolved, That the class of '85, in meeting assembled, do hereby testify their deepest sorrow for a misfortune that has taken from us a true friend, a noble, high principled comrade, and a student who gave great promise of a brilliant future;

Resolved, That as a lasting testimonial of their esteem, the class do erect a suitable monument over his grave; and,

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and copies thereof sent to his afflicted parents as a mark of our heartfelt sympathy.

(Signed) WILLIAM V. JUDSON, JAMES W. MCANDREWS, PERCIVAL C. MARCH, CLAIRBORNE L. FOSTER, HENRY JENVEY—Committee for the Class.

## COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Private Frank Eagar, Co. C, 21st Infantry, recently tried at Fort Sidney for abusive language, disobedience of orders, etc., General O. O. Howard says: "From circumstances favorable to the accused, and in keeping with recommendations of his company and post commanders the Department Commander is led to believe that the accused is heartily ashamed of his grievous misconduct and that if returned to the Service he will again be a good soldier as he once was. As the punishment directed, if given at all, is not deemed by him too great for such shameful conduct, he is disposed to grant a full pardon to the accused and therefore remits the sentence. Private Eagar will be released from confinement and returned to duty."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## IN CAMP AT CRISFIELD.

THOSE of us who are now in the field waiting for the Indian and glory have been badly left. No glory and no Indian! It seems the agent near Fort Reno got scared, and scared the others. Only a man of cool head and nerve should be in command of troops in the Indian Territory; otherwise, judging from experience, there will be a stampede every few weeks. The bluster of the Cheyenne Indian cannot be beaten, and he will bulldoze many Army officers, and only the quiet, cool head can beat him at his own game. We are willing to march and fight, but not to lay in a camp because of a gun going off at half cock.

The following is a roster of the troops now assembled for service against the Cheyennes at Crisfield, Kansas, which is about 15 miles from Kiowa on the boundary line of Kansas and Indian Territory:

Colonel Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf., commanding; Capt. Fred. H. E. Epstein, 21st Inf., A. A. A. G.; Major J. M. Brown, Surgeon, Chief Medical Officer; 2d Lieut. Peter Campbell, 18th Inf., Quartermaster; 2d Lieut. S. A. Wolf, 4th Inf., Commissary; 1st Lieut. C. A. Williams, R. Q. M. 21st Inf., Acting Aide-de-camp.

Battalion 4th Infantry.—Captain W. H. Powell, 4th Inf., comdg.; 1st Lieut. C. W. Mason, 4th Inf., Adj. and A. A. Q. M.; Surgeon J. M. Brown, U. S. Army; Co. D, Capt. J. W. Bubb, 2d Lieut. C. McQuiston; Co. G, Capt. W. H. Powell, 1st Lieut. C. W. Mason, 2d Lieut. F. B. Andrus; Co. K, Captain H. Neide, 1st Lieut. E. P. Brown. Strength of Battalion, 10 officers and 141 enlisted men.

Battalion 9th Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. T. M. Anderson, 9th Inf., comdg. battn.; 1st Lt. T. S. McCaleb, 9th Inf., Acting Adjutant; 1st Lieut. George H. Palmer, 9th Inf., A. A. Q. M.; Asst. Surgeon A. W. Taylor; Co. A, Capt. A. H. Bowman, 2d Lieut. L. D. Tyson; Co. D, Capt. J. M. Lee, 2d Lieut. A. S. McNutt; Co. E, Capt. W. E. Hoffman; Co. F, Capt. G. B. Russell, 1st Lieut. T. S. McCaleb, 2d Lieut. C. R. Noyes; Co. I, 1st Lt. C. M. Rockefeller; Co. E, 7th Inf. (attached), Capt. W. I. Reed, 2d Lieut. G. W. McIver. Strength of battalion, 14 officers and 203 enlisted men.

Battalion 21st Infantry.—Major E. P. Pearson, 21st Inf., comdg.; 2d Lieut. F. J. Kernan, 21st Inf., Acting Adjutant; Asst. Surg. C. Ewen; Co. B, 1st Lieut. W. Wittich, 2d Lieut. H. D. Styer; Co. C, Captain F. H. E. Epstein, 2d Lieut. E. H. Brooke; Co. F, Capt. J. A. Haughey, 2d Lieut. J. S. Parke; Co. G, Captain W. H. Boyle, 1st Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, 2d Lieut. F. J. Kernan; Co. I, 1st Lieut. H. L. Bailey, Co. K, Capt. G. M. Downey, 1st Lieut. E. B. Rheem. Strength of battalion, 16 officers and 216 enlisted men.

Battalion of Cavalry from Fort Leavenworth.—Major G. B. Sanford, 1st Cav., comdg.; Asst. Surg. C. B. Ewing, U. S. A.; A. A. Surg. W. M. Barbour, U. S. A.; Troop I, 1st Cav., Capt. C. C. Carr, 1st

Lieut. H. E. Tutherly; Troop B, 3d Cav., Captain J. B. Johnson, 1st Lieut. J. O. Mackay, 2d Lieut. E. S. Robbins; Troop L, 4th Cav., Capt. T. J. Wint, 2d Lieut. W. M. Dickinson; Troop M, 6th Cav., Capt. W. M. Rafferty, 2d Lieut. A. M. Fuller; 2d Cavalry (attached). Strength of battalion, 10 officers and 200 enlisted men.

Battalion 3d Cavalry.—Major S. B. M. Young, 3d Cav., comdg.; Major G. A. Furlington, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. T. Dickman, Adj. and A. A. Q. M.; Asst. Surg. Black, U. S. A.; Troop D, 1st Lieut. Geo. A. Dodd, 2d Lieut. F. O. Johnson; Troop E, Capt. J. C. Thompson, 1st Lieut. J. E. Simpson; Troop H, Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., 2d Lieut. T. R. Rivers; Troop I, 2d Lieut. W. L. Simpson; Troop K, 2d Lieut. G. A. Morgan; Troop L, Capt. P. D. Vroom. Strength, 10 officers and 283 enlisted men.

Battalion 8th Cavalry.—Major R. F. Bernard, 8th Cav., comdg. battn.; 2d Lieut. M. F. Steele, 8th Cav., Adj. and Asst. Surg. G. L. Edie, U. S. A.; Troop A, 8th Cav., 2d Lieut. F. Sayre; Troop D, 8th Cav., Captain J. F. Handlett, 2d Lieut. R. A. Daff; Troop E, 8th Cav., Capt. A. B. Kauffman; Troop F, 8th Cavalry, Capt. H. S. Weeks, 2d Lieut. M. F. Steele. Strength of battalion, 8 officers and 192 enlisted men.

Colonel commanding and staff, officers, 4; Battn. 4th Inf., 10; men, 141; " 9th Inf., 14; " 203; " 21st Inf., 16; " 216; " Cavalry (Sanford's), 19; " 200; " 3d Cavalry, 10; " 283; " 8th Cav., 8; " 192.

Total, 72; " 1235. No news here; waiting for something to take up. In the meantime Gen. Morrow is taking advantage of the large number of men present to have drills and field manoeuvres on a large scale. Sic transit, etc.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## FORT LEWIS, COLORADO.

LA PLATA COUNTY, July 15, 1885.

HAVING seen in a recent number of the JOURNAL that Sergt. Wm. Ford, 22d Infantry, is mentioned as being the first and only sharpshooter in the Department of Missouri for the month of May, (beginning of target season), I beg leave to state that Capt. J. B. Irvine, 22d Infantry, qualified as sharpshooter as early as October and November 1884, having so high an average on all ranges (except 500 yards) that after having fired at the latter range once in May (on the 1st) he completed his qualification as sharpshooter, this being to my opinion the first sharpshooter. This is his second year for qualification as such. Sergt. Ford, 22d Infantry, qualified as sharpshooter in the latter part of May, this being his first year for qualification as such. Twice then the following named officers and enlisted men of the 22d Infantry have completed their qualification as sharpshooters, viz.: 1st Lieut. Kell, Co. H, Sergt. E. W. Praetorius, Co. A, Corpl. Wanek, Co. A, (2d year) Corpl. Zook, Co. H, (2d year.)

Many more men of the different companies have only a few more scores to make in order to complete their qualifications. I think that at the end of the current target season quite a number of sharpshooters will be mentioned on the target records of this post. Although the scores for marksmen were raised, I take pleasure in stating that there have been more qualifications, as such, this year than last year, Co. A, 22d Infantry, for instance, having 3 qualified sharpshooters and 35 qualified marksmen.

It is expected that at the end of the season all men in this company, with the exception of one or two, will be qualified as sharpshooters or marksmen. Also the other infantry companies of this post show a very good monthly average in target firing, Co. H following very closely after Co. A. For instance, the unusual figure of merit for July, 1885, for Co. A, is 98 per cent. There is no doubt that all officers and men take great interest in the target firing—in fact, the most important duty of the soldier; but especial praise deserves Capt. Irvine, 22d Infantry, who made the plan for the target range at this post and lent an active hand in building the butts, target houses, etc., on the same. Two companies of the 22d Infantry and one troop of the 6th Cav. stationed at this post are at present in the field, it having been feared that the Utes would make trouble.

The command at this post was paid yesterday by Paymaster Tucker, Jr., who left this morning en route to Montezuma Valley in order to pay the companies in the field.

A foot race came off yesterday at 6 p. m., Bandmaster Redding, 22d Infantry Band, making 14 miles (go-as-you-please) in 1 hour and 54 minutes, winning a bet of \$75 by 6 minutes. Next time more. S.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## FROM FORT DOUGLAS.

Pursuant to telegraphic orders from H. Q., Dept. Platte, the following six companies of 6th Infantry, at Fort Douglas, were put in readiness to move at a moment's notice, under command of Lieut. Colonel Osborne: C, Powell; H, Schindel; D, Murdock; F, Munson; G, Crowell; I, Wetherill, for operations against the Cheyennes supposed to be in the field. It is reported that the Governor (Murray) of Utah has requested suspension of immediate movement of these troops, as there is an excited feeling in Salt Lake City over the insult to the flag on the "Fourth," by some of the Mormons in hoisting it to half-staff, and there may be some disturbance if it is repeated on the great Mormon celebration, "Founder's Day," July 24, as the Gentiles will be enforced by a large number of miners who look of casually visiting the city on that day.

General Howard, the Dept. Commander, visited and inspected the troops at Fort Douglas, July 12. Lieuts. Torrey and Taggart will represent the officers of the 6th Infantry in the rifle competition at Omaha in August.

Lieut. Atkinson will join the new detail at the Leavenworth Military School of Application.

A site for the camp ordered for September (Dept. Orders) for the garrisons of Douglas and Bridger, has been selected 23 miles from Waship Station, Utah, but it is doubtful if the plan can be carried out, owing to the need of troops in various direc-



tions, and the expense it would entail on the appropriations.

The promotion of General Gibbon is enthusiastically received on the frontier, where he has so long served and is so well known. It is gratifying that President Cleveland so fitly recognizes the merit of these officers of long service on the frontier and distinguished in Indian campaigns.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT KEOGH.

JULY 16, 1885.

NEITHER wars or rumors of wars have disturbed the serenity of Fort Keogh for some time. The old adage that "one must go from home to learn what is taking place thereat" has been proved by our hearing from abroad that an Indian outbreak was imminent near here. That has passed off, and we are all imitating Mr. Micawber, waiting for something to turn up.

There has been the usual number of receptions, etc., during the past winter, but they were suspended at a date earlier than usual. This was ascribed to a reorganization of the band, though it has never been explained why an orchestra could not as well be organized from among sixteen pieces as from twenty-four. The children's dancing school closed with the customary supper and exhibition of proficiency attained under Mrs. Randall's energetic supervision.

Captain McDonald left the post on June 1 on a long leave, and not expecting to return, as he will be retired on account of age next May. About that time he will also have completed thirty years' service in the 5th Infantry, in which he has filled every non-commissioned and commissioned grade up to and including that of captain. It is said that he still has the first dollar paid him as a soldier, and fortunately been able to add enough to it to make him "comfortable" for life. Before leaving the post several of his friends who had long known and served with him presented him with a fine and substantial gold-headed cane, accompanied by a complimentary letter. In his reply he alluded very feelingly to the peculiar fitness of the present of "a staff" to "one about ready to lay aside the sword," and expressed his great regret at parting from his old-time comrades and friends.

The recent promotions consequent on that of Gen. Gibbon afford much cause for satisfaction. Major Owenshine has served over twenty-one years as captain, while Capt. Romeyn has about eighteen and a half years to his credit as a 1st lieutenant. Lineal promotion would have made him a captain early in 1879, and he states that he has had the extreme pleasure of being ranked by more than a score of captains who entered the Service as "seconds" years after he was a "first," and by over eighty whom he ranked by date of commission. Lieut. Partello has been more fortunate, having been less than six years an officer.

The regiment parts with Major Owenshine with regret. His long service has identified him so thoroughly with it that it will take some time for him to get "wonted" to any other, and both he and his family will be greatly missed. We wish him success in his new rank and station, and hope that passing into the "sere and yellow leaf" may bring only additional honors and respect.

The regiment burned its allowance of powder during the months of May and June, and now while the smoke is clearing away devotes its attention to battalion drills five days per week. The quarters have undergone a thorough renovation and just now the biggest bore of this region is being put into the ground in the shape of an artesian well to take the place of the pumping engine at the Yellowstone River. Post gardens have not amounted to much, owing to want of water, and now the ubiquitous "hopper" is fast becoming a burden, as he hies him to the garden to devour what has been grown. The mercury has become erratic and yesterday indulged in a "Black Friday" performance by dropping over thirty degrees in three hours, while old Boreas added to the comfort by blowing sand and gravel in the eyes of every one, and causing hard thoughts to enter the mind of every housekeeper as she swept the dust from every nook of her domain.

Major Whipple has returned to this post for station; Lieut. Churchill from the Leavenworth kindergarten; Lieut. Perkins and bride from Cincinnati. Single officers are getting scarce in the 5th Inf., and it is very kind on the part of the powers to make good the supply as rapidly, though one by one the roses fall, some of them taking only weeks to do it.

TAUTH.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT SHAW, M. T.

July 9, 1885.

THE members of the Excelsior Lodge No. 12, I. O. G. L., gave a supper in connection with their lodge in the Post Hall, (kindly placed at their disposal by the commanding officer, General Brooke), on the evening of July 4, 1885. General and Mrs. Brooke and the officers and ladies of the post, honored it by their presence for a short time in the early part of the evening, and expressed great satisfaction at the arrangements. At 9.30 p. m., the members and their lady friends together with a few invited guests sat down to a well spread table to which ample justice was done. After supper a selection of choice readings, songs, etc., was rendered in good style by some of the brethren. Br. Bagwell gave a creditable exhibition of club swinging and lightning drill, and last but by no means least, the string band under their excellent leader, Br. Miller, ably supported by Brs. Hartmann and Mumberg, gave a timely selection of national airs. Having received an invitation from the members of the Glee Club the brethren and their friends then adjourned to the Club Hall, where singing and dancing were indulged in until a late hour. The Glee Club is maintained by the enlisted men of the post, and their hall is used as a library and gymnasium school combined. After a very pleasant evening's amusement the members and their friends dispersed, and all will look back on the evening as one of the most pleasant ever passed in Fort Shaw. Heartly thanks are due to Gen. Brooke and the officers and ladies of the regiment not alone

for their kindness on this occasion, but for their able support and assistance, which has been extended to us cheerfully at all times. SPHINX.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT DAVIS, TEXAS.

JULY 17, 1885.

SIX troops of the 3d regiment of Cavalry have been sent from this post to Crisfield, Kansas, to take part in the contemplated movements against the Cheyenne Indians. They are under command of Major Purington, who will be ranked by Major Young, already ordered to join in Kansas. The troops are D, F, H, I, K, and L, with the following officers, viz.: Captains Wessells, Vroom, Thompson and James F. Simpson, and Lieutenants Dodd, Morgan, Johnson, Dickman and Wendell L. Simpson. The men are thoroughly drilled, well mounted and armed, and if called upon to do any Indian fighting will give a good account of themselves. Several men and two officers remained here sick, having been declared by the post Surgeon unable to do field service. There has been an epidemic here of dysentery and diarrhea and almost every officer and man stationed at the post has been down with it, caused, it is believed, by the poor quality of the water taken from Limpia Creek. Epidemics of this kind have prevailed here from time to time and little doubt exists as to their origin. The 8th Infantry, in 1854, when the post was established, lost several men from this cause, and the water in the main spring is now seldom used.

The small pox, which was supposed at one time to be rife here, was stamped out without much difficulty, and now but few cases remain. Some Mexicans brought the disease here from Presidio del Norte in Chihuahua, where it has prevailed for some time past. Captain Elting's troop from Fort Quitman returned yesterday and he reports the country quiet so far as Indians are concerned, though lower down on the Rio Grande, in the vicinity of Fort Clark, there have been some serious disturbances confined to the Mexican side of the river.

Major Bash has been here paying off the soldiers, and Inspector General Heyl has given the fort and its surroundings a thorough inspection. He seems to understand his business perfectly and will prove a credit to his Department.

Target practice has been kept up regularly since June 15, last, under the immediate superintendence of Colonel Clendenin, and the men made some excellent scores. The firing henceforth cannot amount to much, as all the soldiers have been ordered away.

Colonel Brackett has done what he could toward putting the post in order, but can do but little for want of material. The quarters are unfinished and in a poor state of repair, and many of the adobes are already sleeping quietly with the parent earth.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT STANTON, N. M.

JULY 11, 1885.

WE have paid our last tribute to our late comrade, Private George H. Robinson, Company E, 13th Infantry, who was taken yesterday so suddenly from our midst. While marking target at 800 yards, in line of duty, he was accidentally shot by a comrade. The bullet passed through his neck, and he was dead before his comrades could reach him. The sad accident cost a room over the entire garrison, and it will take time to erase it from our memory. Our departed comrade was a natural gentleman as well as a fine soldier in all respects. Although he had been with us but a short time, he made friends on all sides, and wherever known was respected for his many fine qualities as a man and comrade. In spite of the rain, which fell in torrents, just before the appointed time for the funeral, the men and officers of the entire garrison turned out and marched to the cemetery with solemn music furnished by our field trumpeters.

Lieut. W. S. Davies, 13th Infantry, read the beautiful Episcopal burial service at the grave, and after three rounds of blank cartridges by the firing party and sounded taps over the grave by the trumpeters, we were marched to our quarters, all saying: what's heaven's gain is truly Co. E, 13th Infantry's loss.

The surviving members of Company E, 13th Infantry, held a meeting of the company, and the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That the family of our late comrade, Private George H. Robinson, Company E, 13th Infantry, have our most heartfelt sympathy, in this their sad bereavement;

"Resolved, That our thanks be returned to the officers' wives for the beautiful floral offerings so kindly placed upon our late comrade's coffin and grave;

"Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to our late comrade's family, and published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

EDWARD BRADFIELD, 1st Sergt. Co. E, 13th Inf., Chairman.  
JAMES GORDON, Sergt. Co. E, 13th Infantry, Secretary."

(From the Inter-Ocean.)

#### DIXIE AND DISCIPLINE.

WHILE Andy Johnson was Military Governor of Tennessee the inadvertent playing of "Dixie" by a lady led up to what was called a riot. Listening to the jingling of "Dixie" on the piano, a soldier made an uncomplimentary and offensive remark, and was immediately knocked down by a citizen. The soldier recovered and proceeded in quick time to bounce the citizen. Other citizens rallied, and the soldier called for help. A dozen men in blue went into the fight, and reinforcements came to the other side. The provost guard interfered and arrested the refractory civilians. They were overpowered by the crowd and driven to shelter. The crowd swelled to thousands and became riotous. For an hour it held possession of the street for two or three squares, and it seemed that the serious trouble so often prophesied was coming. There was intense excitement in the city, and one of the regiments stationed near was ordered to the scene of the riot. This was one of the oldest and one of the finest regiments in the service.

The regiment came down the cross street at platoon front and at a double quick. The steady, firm, quick step on the stones of the street had a queer effect on the rioters. They listened in quiet, and when the first platoon wheeled with splendid precision on to the street occupied by the crowd the civilians in front gave back without a word. On came the soldiers and back went the rioters, until those in the rear stopped the way, and the more daring began to throw stones. The platoons went suddenly into line, and the command closed up at company front, the noses of the men in the front rank almost touching the noses of the rioters. The only word of audible command had been "halt," and when this was given the soldiers stood at shoulder, seemingly intent only on hanging their lines straight. They seemed to ignore the disorderly mass in front, until the voice of the officer in command thundered out, "Attend *shun*." They listened quietly to the instructions, which were to fire one volley and then clear the street with the bayonet, and at the word every rifle was at a ready. Then the officer spoke to the crowd, and in two minutes the street was clear, and not a shot was fired.

## THE NAVY.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

**N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.-Adml. J. E. Jouett.**

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. R. Durand. At New York Navy-yard.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Theo. F. Kane. At Portsmouth, N. H.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Gilbert O. Wiltse. Reported by telegraph to have sailed from Key West, Fla., July 23, for Hampton Roads, Va.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Oscar F. Stanton. At Aspinwall, July 4. Reported by telegraph to have arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., July 23, from Panama.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Frank Wildes. At Aspinwall, July 11. Will remain on the Columbian coast.

#### South Atlantic Station.

Rear Admiral Earl English commanding.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. At Rio Janeiro July 19, 1885.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Address mail to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Montevideo, June 8. Would remain until the end of June and then proceed to Rio de Janeiro, by St. Catharines, arriving about July 20.

**European Station—R.-Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.**

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. Sailed from Gibraltar July 2, 1885, for Cherbourg, as reported by cable.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. William R. Bridgman. Reported by cable to have sailed from Gibraltar for Cherbourg, July 2, 1885.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Alexandria June 11. She is to cruise along the coasts of Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt. To be withdrawn from the East for a sufficient length of time to reach Gibraltar by Oct. 1, to be filled with provisions. Admiral Franklin expected to reassemble the squadron at October, to receive provisions, when he would send one of them to the East for the winter.

#### Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain E. P. Lull commanding. At San Francisco, Cal. IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Guayaquil, June 29—to sail for Payta, Peru.

MONONGAHELA, 3d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Sailed from Mare Island, Cal., June 30, 1885, for Panama. Will touch at some of the Mexican and Central American ports.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Was at Sitka, June 5. After the arrival of the mail steamer on June 13, was to cruise South, looking in at the different Indian villages, and doing such surveying as may come in the way.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Callao, June 20.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. At Panama. Ordered to proceed to San Francisco.

**Asiatic Station—Act. Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.**

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Was en route to Chemulpo, Corea, to relieve the Trenton, on June 9, 1885.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Foo-Choo June 10. To be relieved by the Palos. Ordered by the Dept., May 23, to proceed to New York, via Australia, New Zealand, and Cape Town. Expects to leave about Aug. 1 next.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Comdr. Pur-nell F. Harrington. At Nagasaki, June 9. Ordered by the Department, May 23, to proceed to New York, via Zanzibar, the Camoro Islands, Madagascar, ports on the S. E. Coast of Africa, and Cape of Good Hope. Expects to leave for the U. S. about Aug. 1 next.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. Arrived at Hong Kong, July 22, as reported by cablegram.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. Left Shanghai, June 4, for Amoy, with the U. S. Charge d'Affaires. Expected to remain there during the trial of Edwards, and then go to Canton, to take the place of the Palos.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 13 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At New York.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. At Shanghai, latter part of June.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Canton May 30—to be relieved, and then go to the Min river as the relief of the Enterprise.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Chemulpo, Corea, June 2. To be relieved by the Alert, and then go to Nagasaki.

#### Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. At Madeira July 17.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. Gunner ship. She is moored off West 30th Street, North River. Her boats run from a float at West 27th Street Pier. Entrance from W. 20th Street, P. O. address, Station E, New York.



NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.  
 PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. At Madeira July 17.  
 SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Training ship. At Madeira July 17.

#### On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns. Practice ship of Naval Academy. Commander Charles L. Huntington. On her annual cruise. At Portsmouth, N. H., at last accounts.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. At New York, at last accounts, placed at the disposition of the Fortification Board.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

POWHEATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. At New York Navy-yard.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Arrived at San Francisco July 11. Will go up to the yard.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Reported to be homeward bound, and due at New London, Conn., about Aug. 13, 1885.

#### Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Mate Harrold Neilson. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Joseph N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richd. P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

DALE, 8 guns, Practice Ship, Naval Academy. Ordered to Washington to take the place of the Wyandotte, as a Receiving Ship. On her arrival the present officers and crew of the Wyandotte will be transferred to her.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE cable supplies us with the incidents of a day during the late evolutions of the British fleet, to wit: One torpedo boat exploded; one gunboat dismasted; one ironclad set on fire; one rudder lost. If the British Navy keeps on like this our own Navy will soon be able to give it points; and one of the standing jokes of our humorous writers will wholly lose its effectiveness.—*New York Herald*.

The training ships *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, reported to have sailed from Lisbon July 1, were detained there on account of calms and adverse winds preventing them from getting out of the river. On the morning of July 2 the French paddle wheel gunboat *Heron* arrived there from the Congo River, when the customary visits were exchanged. On the morning of the 3d the Russian ironclad *General Admiral*, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Kaznakoff, commanding the Mediterranean Squadron, arrived en route to Cherbourg and the Baltic. The Admiral's flag was saluted as he approached the anchorage, which was promptly returned. July 4th was observed by the vessels of the training squadron in accordance with the Naval Regulations, in which the Russian, the French, and the Portuguese vessels of war present participated, all saluting vessels firing a national salute at noon. The wind on the morning of July 5 favoring, would sail for Madeira, and from there to Newport, instead of New London, hoping to arrive there about Sept. 1. The health of all continued good.

THE N. Y. *Herald* reports the Secretary of the Navy as saying with reference to the Brooklyn Navy-yard: "Of course it would be difficult, if not impossible, to entirely separate politics from Government work; but one thing is certain, there will be no condition of affairs in the yard such as has existed for years past. The yard is to be no refuge for the friends of politicians, simply. I shall instruct these foremen, when they are chosen, that they are to employ competent men only, as far as they can judge, and if they afterward find them to be incompetent that they must discharge them at once. I find that the men now at the yard are pleased that a change has taken place, and that they are no longer to be under the heel of republican political bosses. While there is to be as little as possible of politics about the yard however, it will not be strange, under existing circumstances, if the appointments should have a leaning toward democracy." "It is a fact, then, that a large force of men is to be employed?" "Yes; the selection of these foremen is the preparation for a new force." "How soon will the employment of this new force begin?" "Probably in two or three weeks."

THE Court-martial appointed to try Paymaster General Smith met in the library of the Navy Department on Monday morning. Counsel for the defense said that every act of the paymaster had met with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, and that the latter alone was responsible for the changes in the contracts. He therefore demurred to the charges. Assistant Attorney General Maury in reply said that Paymaster General Smith had doubled contracts and had ordered contracts for one fiscal year paid out of the appropriations for another. He had acted in the very teeth of the law, and to say that this was not an offence was to render

officers free from all responsibility for their acts. Mr. Chandler, in reply to Mr. Maury, occupied the remainder of the day.

#### NAVY GAZETTE

##### Ordered.

JULY 17.—Lieutenants Wm. A. Hadden, George W. Mentz and Hamilton Hutchins; Naval Cadets Harrison A. Bispham and James T. Bootes, to the Receiving Ship Vermont at New York.

JULY 21.—Assistant Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr to duty in the office of Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy-yard, New York.

Assistant Engineer Andrew M. Hunt, to duty in the Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake Michigan, as Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

Assistant Engineer Henry C. Baughman, to examination for promotion.

JULY 22.—Lieutenant T. C. McLean to temporary duty at Washington, D. C.

Lieutenants Nathan E. Niles, Wm. H. H. Southerland, and Ensigns Harry George and Charles P. Eaton to the Receiving Ship Wabash.

##### Detached.

JULY 20.—Gunner Jas. M. Hogg from duty at the Naval Magazine, Craney Island, near Norfolk, Va., and placed on sick leave.

##### Placed on retired list.

Passed Assistant Engineer Charles H. Greenleaf from July 18, 1885.

##### Resigned.

Assistant Engineer J. M. Whitham to take effect February 1, 1886, and granted leave of absence until that time.

##### Leave.

Granted to Chief Engineer Edwin Fithian (retired) for one year from August 1 with permission to leave the U. S.

The leave of absence of Assistant Engineer Charles W. Livermore (Retired List), now in Berlin, Germany, extended six months from August 15, next, with permission to remain abroad.

##### Commissioned.

Lieutenant John C. Rich to be a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy from June 8, 1885.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Orem E. Lasher to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from March 2, 1885.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Howard S. Waring to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from June 2, 1885.

Ensign Charles C. Rogers to be a Lieutenant (Junior Grade) in the Navy from June 2, 1885.

#### CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon General, for the week ending July 22, 1885:

Michael Grady, Private, Marine, June 30, U. S. S. Wachusett, Panama.

Thomas Jacko, Ordinary Seaman, June 6, U. S. S. Saratoga, Fayal Hospital.

Frank Kyzer, Private, Marine, May 22, Camp Jouett, Panama.

Bernard Lauxterman, Private, Marine, May 23, U. S. S. Galena, Aspinwall.

George Rogers, Beneficiary, July 17, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 23, 1885.

The President of the United States announces the death of ex-President Ulysses S. Grant in the following proclamation:

[This proclamation will be found under our Army heading.]

In pursuance of the President's instructions, it is hereby directed that the ensign at each naval station, and of each vessel of the United States Navy in commission, be hoisted at half mast, and that a gun be fired at intervals of every half hour from sunrise to sunset, at each naval station, and on board flagships and of vessels acting singly, on the day of the funeral, where this order may be received in time, otherwise on the day after its receipt.

The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning, attached to the sword hilt and on the left arm, for a period of thirty days.

WM. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

(From the Engineer, July 10, 1885.)

#### THE DOLPHIN.

In our last impression we published the report of a Board of experts appointed to examine the United States cruiser *Dolphin* and report thereon. We have now before us a statement of the particulars in which the ship is found wanting, and although we fail to find in them a justification for the sweeping condemnation that has been passed upon the ship, her defects are bad enough. Summed up in a few words, these defects consist in structural weakness, miserable leaking decks, and improperly arranged steering gear. For the decks no justification can be pleaded; and Mr. Roach, the builder, is, it is said, ready to make good all defects. The steering gear, too, is to be altered. It is proposed by the Board of Examiners that the hull should be strengthened, and this also may no doubt be done. When even all the improvements and alterations have been made that it seems possible to make the vessel will be, we think, unsatisfactory, and the United States Government will find themselves in possession of a slow and weak ship, carrying one small gun. It is not very easy to see what purpose such a craft can serve. In still water when hard pushed she has barely made 15 knots, and her sea speed cannot be more than 13 knots, probably it will be about 12 knots. This is much too slow for a despatch boat; as a fighting ship she is of course entirely useless.

No matter what view we take of the matter, it is equally discreditable to the Government officials. If the specification and design of the *Dolphin* were unsatisfactory, so much the worse for the reputation of the designers. If, on the contrary, the ship has not been built up to the specification, then so much the worse for the reputation of those who inspected her during construction. It was well known that Mr. Roach took the contract at a very low price. The wisdom of placing an important contract under such conditions would deserve severe comment, if we were not so certain that the designers of the

ships in question never had any adequate notion of what such vessels ought to cost. The fact that Mr. Roach was not to receive full value for these ships made it imperative that the inspection should have been extremely strict; but we are led to believe that the *Dolphin* was not built under inspection at all. How else is it possible to account for the presence of defects particularized by the Belknap Board. No inspector worth his salt would have passed such defects as these.

It is, of course, absurd to say that the inspector who suffered such a deck to be laid did his duty. In the engine room, again, we find that a wooden platform was interposed between the bed plate of the engine and a second bed plate, laid, we presume, on the keelsons. This was a charming arrangement to begin with. To make it better, we learn concerning the holding-down bolts:

"Each bolt was to be fitted with an iron filling in lieu of the wood, to make solid bolting, but the examination showed that some of the bolts lack such appliances, leaving to the wood alone the strain imposed by the working of the engine, the ultimate effect of which would tend to the loosening of the main connection and support." Again: "The supports to the shaft alley are not first-class in workmanship, the angles and brackets not being properly cut to fit down on the frame of the vessel so as to give the best support."

We really cannot find fault with Mr. Roach's men if they scamped their work; the temptation to do it was more than human nature could stand. It is a remarkable fact that not one syllable is said in the report about inspection, and we are disposed to believe there never was any. The theory seems to have been that the ship should be built first and inspected afterwards, which is a physical impossibility.

The whole transaction from beginning to end bears the stamp of the amateur. Of practical knowledge concerning the building or, even as it seems the buying of a man-of-war, there was none—of this the drawings of the cruisers and their engines, which we have published, give the clearest evidence. There was a general idea of what was wanted, but there was no intelligent perception based on experience of how it was to be got. The power stipulated for was too small to give the required speed, except under very special conditions such as may no doubt exist on paper but not in reality. There is some reason to believe now that a better result would be got by altering the pitch of the screw, which appears to be too small, letting the engines run away, so to speak, faster than the boilers can supply steam. Nearly, if not quite, the same horse-power ought to be got with a slightly coarser pitch, and with a corresponding gain in speed. That is to say, more of the power is now expended wastefully than would be the case with better proportions. The addition of a few feet to the height of the chimney might make a very great difference. In a word, an experienced man could, we think, get more out of the engines and the ship than has been got out of them yet, or ever will be got while the gentlemen of the United States Navy has to deal with her. All that we wrote in the way of criticism concerning these ships has been justified in the case of the *Dolphin* at all events. It remains to be seen what will be the end of the other ships, namely, the *Atlanta*, *Chicago* and *Boston*.

It is asserted that there are various firms, such as W. Cramp and Sons, Harlan and Hollingsworth and Pusey and Jones, who can do what is wanted. Far be it from us to say that they cannot, but we do say that they have had no experience whatever in building men-of-war of a modern type, and that even if they had they have not the proper workmen. Even in this country, it is well known that specially trained men are required to produce the particular quality of work put into men-of-war. They do not exist at all on the other side of the Atlantic. That Americans can build special types, such as river steamboats, better than any other nation in the world we admit; but they really do not know in any practical and with-ability-to-produce sense what a man-of-war is. Their proper course would be to pocket national pride; come to this country and order a man-of-war or two; send over to this country a few practical men who would watch the construction of this ship, and who would subsequently be able to form an opinion worth something as to whether American contractors and designers were or were not competent men. The ship herself would serve as a pattern, and would in any case be well worth a long price. Of course this advice will not be taken. The people of the United States have plenty of money. They do not feel the want of a Navy, and if they think it best to go blundering away in search of a man-of-war, we shall not complain. Only it would perhaps be as well that in future Americans should not boast too much of their powers of producing, let us say steel-shafting for one thing.

It is amusing to note that Secretary Whitney is determined not to be outdone by ex-Secretary Chandler. He has ordered designs to be prepared for a new war cruiser, and his schemes are ambitious. He has taken our own *Inconstant* for his model—not too happy a selection—and the new cruiser is to have a displacement of 5,000 tons, and to steam 18 knots. She is to be driven by twin screws, and to indicate 7,700 horse-power, steam being supplied by fourteen boilers, 12 ft. diameter and 10 ft. 4 in. long. She is to be fitted with four 8 in. breech-loaders in semi-turrets, and six 6 in. rifles on each broadside. She is to carry 850 tons of coal. There are also to be built a 3,700-ton boat of the *Mersey* class and a 1,600-ton *Scout*. The question is, Who is to build them?

The following document is on file in the office of the County Clerk of St. Louis County, and is labelled "Application of U. S. Grant for the County Engineer—Rejected":

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15, 1885.

Hon. County Commissioners, St. Louis County, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit myself as an applicant for the office of County Engineer, should the office be rendered vacant, and at the same time to submit the names of a few citizens who have been kind enough to recommend me for the office. I have made no effort to get a large number of names, nor the names of persons with whom I am not personally acquainted. I enclose herewith also a statement from Professor J. J. Reynolds, who was a classmate of mine at West Point, as to qualifications.

Should your honorable body see proper to give me the appointment, I pledge myself to give the office my entire attention, and shall hope to give general satisfaction.

Very respectfully your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.



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### ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT.

GENERAL GRANT's last great struggle has ter-  
minated in that surrender which must in the end  
be the fate of even the most unconquerable of  
heroes; but he has gone to his final accounting, sus-  
tained to the last by that faith which is the surest  
hope of the hereafter, for, as CICERO well says, "there  
is, I know not how, in the minds of men, a certain  
presage, as it were of a future existence; and this  
takes the deepest root and is most discoverable in  
the greatest geniuses and most exalted souls." It  
is too early to deal with General GRANT as an his-  
torical character, and to assign him his final place  
among military leaders, but that his place is to be a  
high one we have no question, in spite of all that  
his detractors may have to urge against him. It is  
as a soldier that he is destined to be the longest re-  
membered and to be held in chiefest honor. As with  
other military leaders who have also served as civil  
administrators, the excellencies and the errors of  
his political career will be forgotten in the absorb-  
ing contemplation of the warrior's deeds. How  
many of the present generation can recall even the  
chief incidents of WASHINGTON's personal action  
as President of the United States for eight years?  
how many are there who fail to remember the  
salient features of WASHINGTON's military career  
from the day of BRADDOCK's defeat to his last tear-  
ful parting with his comrades in arms? It was the  
fate of WASHINGTON to be subjected to criticisms  
upon his competency even more bitter than those  
which assailed General GRANT, but these detrac-  
tions are now forgotten, or remembered only as a  
display of the jealousy or incapacity of their authors.  
So, in our judgment, will it be with General GRANT.  
If tenacity, boldness, sagacity and skill are among  
the criterions of military capacity, he has vindi-  
cated his claims to a high position, at least in the  
ranks next below the greatest Captains of the world.  
It is a remark of Marshal TURENNE, which it is well  
to ponder, that "when a General has committed"  
no faults in war he can only have been engaged in  
"it but a short time." It is enough if the gross  
and scope of his action shall be such as to forward  
the cause he serves—if, through bright and rough  
days, he at last brings out victory and snatches  
the bay.

It is a significant fact that GRANT's military repu-  
tation has steadily grown ever since the close of the  
great war during which it took its rise. As the mighty  
struggle is now viewed in retrospect, its minor de-  
tails gradually sinking into their due proportions,  
the true value of the services rendered by this sol-  
dier, on pivoted fields and at decisive moments, be-  
comes more and more obvious. Yet to few great  
military leaders in the contest were merits more  
grudgingly conceded. Those of us whose task it  
was to record his achievements, as they passed from  
day to day into history, can well remember how  
cynical critics then sought to explain them away.  
They were ascribed to luck, to superior numbers,  
and sometimes, in sheer desperation, to GRANT's  
exasperating inability to know when he was beaten.  
When Donelson had been followed by Shiloh, and

Shiloh by Vicksburg, and that again by Mission  
Ridge, and the theory of luck, worn threadbare,  
had gone to pieces, it was discovered that his vic-  
tories were due to his being in the West, and  
that when he should come to encounter LEE on the  
soil of Virginia he would find his master. Even  
after the Army of Northern Virginia laid down its  
arms at Appomatox, there was still found critics to  
say that GRANT's only strategy was hammering and  
his only tactics attrition.

Why was a narrow view often taken of GRANT's  
memorable exploits by some of those before whose  
eyes they occurred? We are forced to conclude  
that the very simplicity of method which was so  
characteristic of him was misinterpreted by  
superficial observers. Disliking professional  
technicalities, and detesting mere showy  
movements, he never sought to lend to  
his manoeuvres or campaigns ostentatious  
brilliance, though brilliant many of them proved, or  
to present them as masterly exhibitions of a pro-  
found study, replete with multitudinous *kriegspiel*  
details, all of which had been marshalled and put in  
motion with the precision of mechanism. It must  
be said, too, that his soldiery was largely experi-  
mental at several stages of his career, that it ad-  
vanced and developed with experience, and that its  
magnificent success was greatly due to his charac-  
ter as a man. At the base of that character was an  
exhaustless, unflinching courage, whose special man-  
ifestation was a resolution daunted by no adverse  
fortune, which has made the name of GRANT the  
synonym of persistency and tenacity. In this at-  
tribute, no less than in his strong love of directness  
and simplicity of method, he recalls some famous  
soldiers of antiquity. "Patient in toil, serene amid  
alarms," is a description as applicable to him as the  
corollary, "invincible in arms."

Steadfastness, however, was not the only trait to  
which GRANT owed his military success, and in our  
opinion it has too much hidden from popular appre-  
hension and appreciation another trait which he pos-  
sessed in most extraordinary measure. From the  
beginning to the end of the war, he exhibited a pro-  
digious and insatiable activity. Other great sol-  
diers of the war have shown rock-like steadfastness;  
but GRANT had also an untiring aggressiveness.  
When put in command at Cairo, he at once captured  
Paducah without orders. He then suggested that he  
had better attack Columbus. He begged and re-  
ceived permission to take Forts Henry and Donel-  
son. He applied for leave to capture Vicksburg.  
And it was indefatigable energy, allowing the  
enemy no chance to recuperate, that fairly wore out  
the Rebellion. Never was there a greater error, in  
treating of GRANT's career, than that which has  
sometimes represented him as trusting wholly to the  
power of numbers. His Belmont expedition was de-  
liberately made in the face of superior forces. And,  
not to particularize here, several famous subsequent  
campaigns were boldly set afoot when his forces  
were still far inferior to those found necessary for  
his purposes.

We need hardly speak of that patriotic faith of  
GRANT in his country's success, which astonished  
even General SHERMAN, causing him to liken it to  
"that which a Christian has in his God." We must  
call attention, however, to the fact that while many  
other Union generals, even of admitted bravery and  
skill, were prone to greatly overestimate the strength  
of the enemy confronting them, GRANT was not in-  
clined to do so, and constantly looked for the speedy  
downfall of the Confederacy.

We may leave to future generations the task of  
measuring the relative rank of the American sol-  
diers of our day, Northern and Southern, taking  
into account the means which they had to work  
with, their advantages in attack or in defence, and  
the results they accomplished. But history will  
say of GRANT that, with more means or fewer—  
through good fortune and adverse, sooner or later,  
he compassed the great objects for which he suc-  
cessively set out, and finally overthrew a revolt that  
had been sustained for four years on the battlefield,  
by hundreds of thousands of gallant soldiers,  
directed with superb military skill. "Great will I  
call him for he conquered me," is the phrase which  
one and another famous Southern general might  
have used, as the laurels which he had garnered



were successively gathered from him again, to crown the head of GRANT.

As we have before had occasion to say, in analyzing the career of General GRANT as a soldier, it is unfair to insist that speculations upon what *might* have been done should be substituted for historic facts of what *was* done; and it is not, therefore, fair to say that an uniform series of victories should count for nothing in proving a soldier's merits, because, after the event, suggestions can be made of how wiser intermediate steps could have been taken. As it would be gross injustice to claim from the alleged errors of decision at Gettysburg (which never would have been suspected except from the result) that LEE was not a thoroughly capable soldier, so it is unfair to judge that this or that special check of GRANT (as at Cold Harbor) should eclipse the brilliancy of his many victories. It was with him in Virginia as in Tennessee and Mississippi—he wrought out ultimate triumph, despite intermediate obstacles and failures that would have made other men pause; and "Victory," said NAPOLEON, "*belongs to the most persevering.*" Or, finally, if it be objected that GRANT's whole *method* was wrong, if we hear that great and central objection that he was too careless of the lives of his men, and plunged headlong at every obstacle—can anything in his career much surpass the hopeless assault of Cemetery Ridge?

Whoever is anxious to prove GRANT no soldier, must first define the absolute soldier—must show, for example, that because NAPOLEON was such, WELLINGTON and SUWARROW were not. He will find himself met at the outset by a splendid array of victories to account for. If he insists that the credit is due to subordinates, it may be answered that that could be alleged of all great conquerors—of the generals of ALEXANDER and the marshals of NAPOLEON; of all great lieutenants from PARMENIO to SHERMAN. If he ascribes it to fortune, it takes more credulity to believe in so long and uniform a run of luck than in good judgment and constancy. And let it be observed that GRANT's career extended, without a break, through four years of war—time enough to determine whether chance or soldiership gave him his success. The fortified places and the armies which he overthrew, the hundreds of flags and the thousand cannon he captured, the hundred thousand captives he paroled, are witnesses to his merit.

GRANT's old preceptor, Prof. MAHAN, in a letter published in the JOURNAL of March 31, 1866, said, very truly, "GRANT will take a conspicuous place in history—in that class to which WILLIAM of Orange, TURENNE, FREDERICK of Prussia, WASHINGTON, MASSENA, WELLINGTON and SCOTT belonged. If great deeds, the result of high mental and moral powers, of magnanimity and generosity toward public and private enemies are characteristics of greatness then cannot the need of this ennobling patent be withheld in our own day." He describes GRANT's mental machinery, very happily, as of the powerful low-pressure class which condenses its own steam and consumes its own smoke, and which pushes steadily forward and drives all obstacles before it.

As a cadet GRANT's cheery, boyish face, MAHAN tells us, though marked with character and great determination, gave none of that evidence of what he afterwards showed that he possessed. He was what was termed a first section man in all his scientific studies; that is one, one who accomplishes the full course. He always showed himself a clear thinker and a steady worker. He belonged to the class of compactly strong men who went at their task at once, and kept at it until finished, never being seen like the slack twisted class, yawning, lolling on their elbows over their work, and looking as if just ready to sink down from mental inanity. As a rule he is remembered as having a cheery, and, at the same time, firm aspect and a prompt, decided manner. His class-standing was among that grade which has given to the line of the Army some of its most valuable officers like LYON, REYNOLDS, SEDGWICK, etc. He graduated 21, in a class of 39; his average for the four years being 23, in a class averaging 46, and the lowest 27, in a class of 50. Unlike LEE, subsequently to graduating, he had none of the aids toward distinction which social position in private life and nearness to the command-

ing general in military life afford. He had revealed as much to himself, probably, as to his country, his prominent military traits, for the development of which few opportunities had been previously afforded.

One of the noticeable features of GRANT's military career during our Civil War was the remarkable independence of military control which he enjoyed from the beginning to the end of his course. Never, even once, we believe, had he a single officer who ranked him present on any battlefield, or one to whom he was compelled to look for orders; and not only that, but he very seldom received any instructions from superiors or from headquarters, imperatively pointing out the precise nature of the campaign to be conducted, the line of advance, the character of the march, or the point of conflict. He was never hampered or harassed by positive orders from superiors, conflicting with his own plans. That this was true after his elevation to the chief command every one will easily believe; but it was also true during his intermediate commands, from colonel of volunteers up to his Lieutenant-Generalcy in the Regular Army.

It was characteristic of General GRANT to give the largest latitude to his subordinates, and he refrained from specific instructions. This plan was partly a necessity in the fearful magnitude of his command, to comprehend and carry along all the details of which would have tasked the gigantic brain of a FREDERICK or a NAPOLEON. It was partly, also, due to the choice of General GRANT, who liked to refrain from hampering with minute specifications officers who, being on the field of manoeuvre, were better able to judge of them than himself. We have before us a personal letter from General SHERMAN, addressed to the Editor of the JOURNAL, in which some of the characteristics of General GRANT in dealing with his subordinates are so well set forth that we venture an extract from it here. Speaking of a biographical notice of GRANT which was proposed at that time, General SHERMAN said:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,  
ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 21, 1868.

W. C. Church, Esq., Army and Navy Journal:

DEAR SIR:

Gen. Grant is still in the midst of an active life, and must before the historian can lay hold of him have fulfilled his destiny, and then the most abundant materials will be found in his public and private letters, which are far more wordy and voluminous than the world supposes. As to his personal characteristics the painter and photographer have made his face and person as familiar as possible, and the thousand of current anecdotes fill up the measure as far as the demand of the present is concerned. It seems to me that you can best serve your own interests, and those of the Army, by illustrating principles from the General's success; the simple discharge of duties as they arise, the leaving to others at a distance as much discretion as possible, to act as though others were as sincere as he, the determination not to commit himself on public measures till the time comes for action, the consequent chance that he will not likely err by reason of a former opinion expressed out of time, etc., etc. No man of modern times has so well illustrated what ought to be maxims for all public officers. Little episodes in his life, if derived from eye witnesses, would be interesting always; but to sum up, the whole would not be conclusive as long as he lives.

The habit of making everything public in this country has done a vast amount of harm, and to no branch of public men as much as the Army. The habit of appealing to the public actually prevents those interchanges of opinion privately, as it was under the sacred seal, that are best calculated to elicit the truth on which to build subsequent action. Gen. Grant has always permitted and encouraged this on the part of his subordinates, and has never betrayed them. Consequently, he has at all times the benefit of the best advice. Still, when he does act he always does so of his own volition, and never aims to throw off on his subordinates, unless the statement of facts be positively erroneous.

With great respect, your friend and servant,  
W. T. SHERMAN, Lieut. General.

As a writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* said some years ago, "the narrators of General GRANT's early life present us nothing but a pleasant, hazy background for the grand portrait now so familiar to the civilized world. They succeed in showing that a graduate of West Point, named ULYSSES S. GRANT, was kept alive till the fortieth year of his age, when the rebellion broke out; and that is about all they can do. We are not overlooking GRANT's service in the Mexican war. It was meritorious, it was honorable to the second lieutenant, who was promoted to a brevet captaincy; but it was simply the average career of an average cadet. Those who knew him best, then and there, with their wits sharpened by the suggestions of actual

service, were as utterly unsuspicious of his pre-eminent capacity as those brilliant Congressmen who strove to effect his removal for incompetency, even after the capture of Fort Donelson. The remainder of his ante-rebellion career may be easily run over as follows: He spends two years on garrison duty at Detroit, where he is remembered only for his superior horsemanship; thence he goes for a few months to Sackett's Harbor; in 1852 he is transferred to California, where, in association with other officers, he leases a club billiard-room, which enterprise fails; in July, 1854, he sends in his resignation, in accordance with a previous intimation that it would be accepted, remarking to a friend as he does so, 'Whoever hears of me in ten years will hear of a well-to-do old Missouri farmer;' from 1854 to 1858 he is a Missouri farmer, but not well-to-do, for he fails continually to make both ends meet; at the opening of the year 1859 he becomes a member of the firm of 'BOGGS & GRANT, Real Estate Agents, St. Louis;' fails of success again, having failed in the meantime to obtain the situation of county engineer; in 1860 he is established as a clerk in his brother's leather store at Galena, Illinois, on a salary of six hundred dollars per annum, raised to eight hundred dollars when the war broke out in the year following. During the whole of this period of GRANT's life we have no reason to believe that any human being, except his wife, had any idea or suspicion of the real powers of the man. His neighbors at 'Hardscrabble' looked upon him as a clever fellow, but a poor farmer; BOGGS lectured him for his want of tact in the real estate business; his brother, the head of the leather store, thirteen years his junior, thought it was rather a stretch of generosity to call his services worth eight hundred dollars a year." The incidents of his later life we need not dwell upon. They are familiar in their outlines to all the world and will be sufficiently presented for our purpose in the General Order which is in preparation at the War Department. Elsewhere we give some particulars of General GRANT's last hours, and on our first page appears a portrait, the fidelity of which will be at once recognized.

#### GENERAL GRANT'S ANCESTRY.

Gen. Grant was descended from Matthew Grant, a Scotchman, who landed at Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, from the ship *Mary and John*. He removed to Windsor, Conn., where he was an active and prominent man, and served for many years as Town Clerk. His son was Samuel Grant, and his grandson, who bore the same name, was the father of Noah Grant, the great grandfather of Jesse Root Grant, Gen. Grant's father. The grandson of Samuel Grant, Jr., Noah Grant, the son of Noah, with his brother Solomon, joined the expedition to Crown Point in 1755, and both were killed the same year. Noah Grant (3d), the grandfather of Gen. Grant, born July 4, 1744, served through most of the Revolutionary War, rising to the rank of Captain. He emigrated to Western Pennsylvania after the death of his wife and married again, the father of Gen. Grant being born of this marriage in January, 1794, in Westmoreland Co., Pa. He was named Jesse Root Grant, after Judge Jesse Root of Connecticut. The family moved to Ohio in 1799. Samuel Grant's grandfather was a man of tolerable education, but his father was obliged to satisfy himself with a few months' schooling when he was about 15 years of age. Gen. Grant's mother, Hannah Simpson, was born in November, 1798, in Montgomery Co., Pa., whence her father's family emigrated to Ohio in 1818. In June, 1821, Mr. Grant and Miss Simpson married and settled at Point Pleasant, where their first child was born on April 27, 1822, the name given him being that of Ulysses Simpson. General Grant's father was a prosperous tanner, sufficiently well off to be able in 1865 to divide \$120,000 among his four younger children and still retain adequate support for himself and wife. General Grant was not included in this division, his father in a letter explaining it, stating that he was in receipt of a large salary from the Government. In youth Ulysses is reported to have been prompt and energetic in the transaction of business, quiet, modest, and unassuming in manner, and by universal consent a leader among his playfellows. He owed his appointment at West Point, which opened to him his military career, to the Hon. Thos. L. Hamer, who at that time represented his District in Congress. The letter from Jesse Grant asking the appointment was received by Mr. Hamer on the last day of his term in Congress, and he at once availed himself of a vacancy created by the failure of a cadet previously appointed.

#### GRANT'S PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

One of the most unrelenting of General Grant's



critics, the New York Sun, before his election to the Presidency, said: "The selection of proper subordinates is one of the highest proofs of executive ability, and one of the surest sources of administrative success. Herein is shown the fact, the sagacity, we had almost said the intuition, of General Grant. He weighs men in an unerring balance. Subjected to his scrutiny, they fall into the precise niches they are adapted to fill. In selecting 'the right man for the right place,' his judgment is swift and sure. This rare faculty, quite as much as his prudence, self-reliance, and indomitable will, has been the cause of his military triumphs."

On the same authority, we are told, in the life of General Grant by Chas. A. Dana and T. H. Wilson, that there is no noise, or dash, or clangor in the man; his voice is as quiet and orderly as a woman's, and his language judiciously and tastefully chosen. He was never heard to give utterance to a rude word or a vulgar jest; no oath, or fierce, fiery imprecation has ever escaped his lips. No thundering order; no unfeeling or undignified speech, and no thoughtless or ill-natured criticism ever fell from him. When angry, which was rarely the case, or at least he rarely shows his anger, he speaks with well-ordered but subdued vehemence, displaying his passion by compressed lips and an earnest flash of the eye. But it must be said of him that of all men he is the slowest to anger. He has been heard to say that even under the severest insult he never became indignant until a week after the offence had been given, and then only at himself for not having sooner discovered that he had been insulted or misused. This arises rather from an unconscious self-abnegation than from any incapacity for anger. It is precisely this quality which has made him so successful in the personal questions which have arisen between him and his subordinates. They have usually mistaken his slowness for dullness or lack of spirit, and have discovered their mistake only after becoming rash and committing a fatal error. Grant was unsuspicious and pure-hearted as a child, and as free from harmful intentions; but he is stirred to the very depths of his nature by an act of inhumanity or brutality of any sort; while meanness or ingratitude, or uncharitableness excites him to the display of the liveliest indignation. He is not slow in the exhibition of contempt or disgust for whatever is unmanly or unbecoming.

#### THE CLOSING SCENE.

The death of General Grant at Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, N. Y., July 23, is thus described:

With one last weary opening and closing of the eyes and a little gasp so faint that it was but a gentle sigh, General Grant expired this morning as peacefully and painlessly as a tired child might fall asleep. Death could hardly come to any man freer from terror than it came to him. All who were nearest to him were at his side, his hand was fast clasped in that of his faithful wife, his daughter looked over her mother's shoulder into his face, and his brow was gently pressed by the hand of his oldest son, who, through all the painful months of the illness, has been so devotedly at the sufferer's side. His three physicians stood a little back from the family group. The devoted Harrison leaned dejectedly by the door, and Henry, the nurse, sat in a distant corner, his labors over. The little grandchildren had not been called, and were fast asleep in their beds. It was eight minutes past 8 A. M. by the clock.

A little after 7 o'clock on the previous evening the General began moving uneasily about in his chair, and finally pointed with his right hand to the bed on which Dr. Douglas has been in the habit of sleeping.

"Do you wish anything?" said Col. Grant.

Again the thin finger pointed at the bed.

"Do you wish to lie down?" asked the Colonel, surprised, for it had been months since going to bed had been abandoned by the patient as an impossibility.

General Grant nodded his head and made an effort to get out of his chair, but could not. The Colonel and Henry then lifted him in their arms to the bed, and, having partly undressed him, stretched him at full length upon it. He would have died in half an hour under such treatment two weeks ago. Now his weakness was such that the muscles of the throat could not contract and choke him under the irritation of the mucus. A slight rattling now and then showed that the effort was still feebly made, but it didn't seem to disturb the patient. He lay almost on his back, a little inclined to the right, and occasionally stroked, as though it hurt him, the hip that was injured by the fall upon the sidewalk. Earlier in the night Colonel Grant had several times asked the General if he was suffering, and General Grant in reply said "No," in a whisper. About 3 o'clock Col. Fred asked if he wanted anything.

"Water," said General Grant, feebly.

This was the last word he spoke. His last unprompted words were spoken yesterday afternoon, when he said: "I do not wish anybody to be distressed on my account."

The General's death, as his physician's predicted it would be, was due to sheer exhaustion. Dr. Shradly said some weeks ago that there would come a time, how soon he could not tell, when the General would be unable longer to take nourishment, and that then the end would be near. He reached that point day before yesterday, and from that time went steadily down hill with no hopes of saving him. The little strength on which he lingered so many hours was due to the consumption of his own tissues, with no possibility of replenishing them. When he died he weighed much less than 100 pounds—a mere skeleton. In his conscious moments in this last relapse he knew that death was near at hand, but he did not fear it in the least. He had not, in fact, from the first shown any dread of death, his only appre-

hension having been that the end would be accompanied by extreme pain. His doctors assured him that he should not suffer, and they took such measures that he did not. His dissolution was absolutely painless. From midnight until the moment of his death he never made a motion, except in opening his eyes and in now and then faintly stirring his lips when a wet cloth was applied to them.

Within twenty minutes after the death of General Grant, Karl Gerhardt, a Hartford sculptor, who has been making a study here of the General, was summoned to the cottage at the suggestion of Dr. Newman to make a plaster mask of the dead man's face. He was entirely successful.

In view of the criticisms to which they have been subjected, Drs. Douglas and Shradly urged as far as professional and personal dignity would permit, that an autopsy be allowed, but Col. Grant replied that the entire family were united in their confidence in the diagnosis and treatment of the physicians; that they could not conceive a necessity for an autopsy. There will be no autopsy.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR THE BURIAL.

Gen. Drum went to Mt. McGregor on Thursday under instructions from President Cleveland to represent him and consult with Mrs. Grant relative to the funeral of the ex-President. It is understood that the remains of Gen. Grant will be kept at Mt. McGregor for several days, perhaps several weeks.

On June 24, General Grant, when he seemed to be getting along fairly, stepped into the office room early in the evening and handed to Colonel Grant a slip of paper on which was written substantially this:

"There are three places from which I wish a choice of burial place to be made:

"West Point.—I would prefer this above others but for the fact that my wife could not be placed beside me there.

"Galena, or some place in Illinois.—Because from that State I received my first General's commission.

"New York.—Because the people of that city befriended me in my need."

This was the first time the General indicated any wish in regard to his burial. The family, however, had, in April, when he was supposed to be dying, written to General Sheridan, who thought, as did many others, that at the Soldiers' Home in Washington would be the best place for burial, because the General saved that city; and arrangements were made to take his body there. In view of his expressed wish, however, that arrangement will probably not hold. It is more than likely that he will be buried in New York. The spot selected, whether it be Central Park, as was talked of in the spring, or elsewhere, will certainly be accepted by the family only on condition that Mrs. Grant may be laid beside him.

The *Evening Post* says: "The extent and sincerity of the grief over General Grant's death in the South are only demonstrated more conclusively by the occasional notes of protest which are faintly heard. The adjournment of the Georgia Legislature was made the more significant by the fact that one hopeless Bourbon raised his voice in opposition, and was indignantly howled down by his fellow-members. That only twenty years after Apomattox the vanquished should acclaim the victor so generally and heartily that the man who begrudges his tribute becomes thereby a marked man, marks the greatest triumph in the dead hero's career."

Mr. JOHN ROACH on Saturday of last week made an assignment of all of his property for the benefit of his creditors, the assignees being Mr. GEORGE W. QUINTARD, the well-known steamship owner, and Mr. GEORGE E. WEED, treasurer of the Morgan Iron Works. The assignment provides for the payment of the wages and salaries of employees, and specifies the following preferences: WM. ROWLAND, of New Brunswick, N. J., who does most of Mr. ROACH's joiner work, \$63,217.98 for money lent, work done, and materials furnished; Mechanics and Traders' Bank, of Brooklyn, \$20,000; P. W. GALLAUDET and Co., note brokers, of No. 2 Wall street, \$40,000, for \$20,000 loaned Mr. ROACH on June 27, \$10,000 on July 2, and \$10,000 on July 11. The deed of assignment also directs the payment of all other debts and all lawful claims against the assignor that may be established by A. R. WHITNEY, THOMAS F. ROWLAND, JAMES E. WARD, GEORGE W. QUINTARD, WM. ROWLAND, and the estate of LEVI KERR, all of whom were on Mr. ROACH's bonds. We believe it is the theory of his bondsmen that the decision of Attorney-General GARLAND that the contract for the *Dolphin* is void relieves them from responsibility on the bond. It is believed that the assets are much more than sufficient to meet the liabilities. Mr. ROACH is described as broken down in health by work and worry over his *Dolphin* difficulties. This is one reason given for his assignment, which can hardly be ascribed altogether to pecuniary embarrassments resulting from his contracts with the Government. The exact state of his account with the new cruisers is as follows:

	Amt. of contract.	Amt. paid.	Due on contract.
Chicago ....	\$883,000	\$684,530	\$204,470
Boston .....	619,000	557,100	61,900
Atlanta .....	617,000	555,300	61,700
Dolphin .....	315,000	283,500	31,500
	\$2,440,000	\$2,080,430	\$359,570

The contract for each of the vessels stipulate that the total amount is to be paid in ten instalments. As each tenth of the ship is completed it is certified to by the Advisory Board, and one-tenth of the contract price is paid less ten per cent., which is to be kept back (although the work it represents is completed) and called the reserve fund. These figures show that there have been eight regular payments on the *Chicago*, with five deductions for the reserved, and on each of the other vessels nine regular payments, with the same number of deductions for reserved payments. In addition to the above there is still due Mr. ROACH \$26,327 as balance of contract for the *Puritan's* machinery, and \$69,201 for her storage according to act of Congress of March last. The original contract for the machinery to the *Puritan* was \$410,209.99, making a total of \$383,882.99 paid him. He was also paid \$18,264.24 as "extras" for the *Puritan's* machinery.

IN the JOURNAL of last week we stated that Colonel WILCOX is now the senior colonel of Infantry. He is also, as we had occasion to state previously, the senior colonel of the Army, now that General GIBBON has received his promotion. If, therefore, the promotion of General GIBBON is to be construed as a recognition of the principle of seniority, it follows that Colonel WILCOX will be promoted Brigadier-General on the retirement of Major-General JOHN POPE, which takes place on the 16th of next March, 1886, when General HOWARD will, by the same rule, be made a Major-General. Casualties apart, the rule of seniority will result in the following promotions during the next ten years, and there have been no casualties among general officers on the active list during the past ten years.

March 16, 1886.—Howard, to Major-General, vice Pope, retired; Wilcox, to Brigadier-General, vice Howard, promoted.

April 10, 1887.—Ruger, to be Brigadier-General, vice Wilcox, retired.

Feb. 14, 1888.—Terry, to be Major-General, vice Hancock, retired; Grierson, to be Brigadier-General, vice Terry, promoted.

July 8, 1890.—Hatch (Edw.), to be Brigadier-General, vice Grierson, retired.

Nov. 10, 1891.—Crook, to be Major-General, vice Terry, retired; Andrews, to be Brigadier-General, vice Crook, promoted.

April 22, 1892.—Wheaton, to be Brigadier-General, vice Andrews, retired.

June 1, 1892.—Merritt, to be Brigadier-General, vice Stanley, retired.

Sept. 8, 1893.—Miles, to be Major-General, vice Crook, retired; Shafter, to be Brigadier-General, vice Miles, promoted.

Nov. 8, 1894.—Ruger, to be Major-General, vice Howard, retired; Brooke, to be Brigadier-General, vice Ruger, promoted.

Sept. 29, 1895.—Hatch, to be Major-General, vice Schofield, retired; Otis, (E. S.) to be Brigadier-General, vice Hatch, promoted.

At this last date all of the present Brigadier-Generals and Colonels, except one, Colonel MERRIAM, just promoted, who reaches his star Dec. 22, 1895, on the retirement of EDWARD HATCH, will either have been retired or promoted. MILES will be the senior Major-General and in command of the Army, under the present law, March 6, 1895, at which date Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN will be retired for age.

In auditing accounts for mileage of officers of the Army the new Second Auditor of the Treasury, Judge DAVIS, has directed that each voucher shall be accompanied by a specific order from a superior officer for the particular journey upon which the officer claims allowance. Several mileage accounts were suspended this week in cases where the general orders accompanying the vouchers did not specify the officer who performed the travel nor indicate the route he should take. The purpose of the office is to secure evidence that the claims presented for mileage are for travel over the shortest usually travelled route, as provided by law.

THE General Order (No. 78, published last week), announcing the detail of officers for recruiting service for the two years commencing October 1, 1885, contains an indication of the Lieutenant-General's desire that lieutenants and not captains shall be selected for this service. Orders on this subject in previous years have not been so pointed in this respect and it is probable that hereafter the recruiting details will be mainly, if not entirely, confined to the lieutenants of the line. While it may do no harm



for each officer of the line to be placed occasionally on detached service, yet we are of those who still cling to the belief that as a rule "captains should be with their companies" whenever practicable, and no one can doubt that the companies will be all the better if the rule is strictly observed.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper referring to the public parade on the Fourth of July, says: "We can now boast of several good bands. The two of the Regular forces stationed in our vicinity are well disciplined and play good marching music. The effort of the Washington authorities to prevent the United States bands from playing outside of their regular duties is a bit of demagogism highly prejudicial to the musical art. The improvement in San Francisco bands is directly traceable to the martial bearing, natty appearance and well accentuated marching music of the Presidio Band."

AN Officer writing from Leavenworth, says: The course just ended at the school has been very disastrous to many of its members—nine of the class have been found deficient and receive no diploma, and are ordered to join their regiments at once, losing the three months' delay allowed the graduates. The members of the class appointed from the ranks did very creditably, none being found deficient, while one of them came out No. 1 in 1st Class, and three of them stood Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in 2d Class.

It has been stated in some of the daily papers this week that the President will in all probability reserve the vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Army which remain after the non-commissioned officers now being at Fort Monroe have been assigned, for the large class of graduates of next year. Our information is that the matter is still undecided and we are disposed to think that some, at least, of the vacancies will be filled by civilians, though we hope for a contrary result. The President has not yet asked for the list of the numerous applicants for appointment from civil life. There is every probability that a place will be made for Sergeant BRAINARD of the GREELY expedition, and it is also expected that promotion will be given to Lieutenant GREELY. Urgent representations on their behalf have been made by Judge DALY, President of the American Geographical Society, and others.

THE intense heat this week has been severe upon the U. S. troops both in field and in garrison. The regulations, we believe, do not permit cork helmets to be worn by the troops except in extremely hot climates, and our military posts around New York and north of it are not considered as coming within the purview of the regulations. The experience of the past week and this week, however, seems to suggest a modification of the regulation and that the issue of cork helmets might well be made universal throughout the Army.

THE detail of the two young naval officers to undergo a special course of study in naval architecture will not be announced until the English Government has replied to the request of the Navy Department, made through the State Department, for permission for the young men to enter the Academy. It is understood that the selections have already been made.

THE Board of Officers for the examination of non-commissioned officers for promotion organized at Fort Monroe, Va., on Monday, and was in session during the week. The several candidates were on hand and it is to be hoped their aspirations may be realized.

THERE seems, judging from the details made of late, to be an increase in the desire of the States to have their troops, while in camp, under the eye, for some time at least, of officers of the Regular Army, and, doubtless, each succeeding year will further develop the custom.

THE Board on Fortifications on Friday last visited Willet's Point and critically inspected the work and the School, then went to Fort Schuyler, and on their

way up the East River took a look at Flood Rock. On Saturday they went on the *Despatch* to Newport, R. I., and spent a portion of Sunday at the Ocean House, and on Monday morning, with Secretary Whitney, of the Navy, who had joined them, went to the Torpedo Station. There the party was met by Commander W. T. Sampson, the Commandant, and Commander C. F. Goodrich, who are the naval members of the Board. Mrs. Endicott accompanied the party, and was entertained by Mrs. Sampson. Commander Sampson was accompanied by a brilliant staff, namely: Commander T. F. Newell, Commander George A. Converse and Lieutenants John S. Newell, Washburn Maynard and George M. Totten. Admiral C. H. Baldwin and Commodore S. B. Luce were also present. Nineteen torpedoes had previously to the arrival of Secretary Whitney been planted in the inner harbor just south of the landing of the Torpedo Station, and the signal having been given, were one by one exploded. The party first went into the museum, where the twenty officers of the Class of '85 were at work in the manufacture of fuses and testing the various wires. The manufacture of gun cotton was the next object of interest. At the request of Secretary Whitney, Lieut.-Commander Newell gave an interesting description of the Lay-Haight torpedo. The chief experiment of the day was in charge of Lieutenant-Commander Totten, who, with Gunner Grainger, proceeded in the launch *Spray* and successfully exploded two thirty-five pound gun cotton spar torpedoes, one from the port and the other from the starboard side. Shortly after noon, accompanied by Mrs. Endicott and Commodore Luce, Secretary Whitney visited Coaster's Harbor Island and looked over the building for the proposed War College, and then the party went on the *Stiletto*, placed at their disposal, to the Herreshoff Works at Bristol. A quiet visit had already been made to Fort Adams by the military members of the Board, so on Tuesday Newport was left for New London. On Friday a meeting was held at the Army Building, New York, and it was decided to notify all parties who desire to submit their plans and specifications that they must do so in writing on or before Oct. 1, 1885, and that such written plans and specifications must be submitted in detail to the secretary of the Board, Captain Edward Maguire, Corps of Engineers, Oswego, N. Y. The Board will meet Oct. 20, 1885, at Washington.

*Broad Arrow* of July 11 says: "We have been inclined to regard our torpedo boats as the smartest little craft in existence, but it seems that in the matter of speed they fall far behind a boat which has just been constructed on the other side of the Atlantic." Our contemporary refers to the *Stiletto*, the last production of the Herreshoffs. It will be remembered that while Captain Arthur was here as naval attaché of the British Legation in 1880-1 he had built by the Herreshoffs two small boats of the *vidette* class for his Government. These were designed for sea service and act as marine Uhlans, spying out the enemy's situation in advance of the great squadrons. They were sent to England in 1881, and in every trial beat their rivals "to the manner born." But the traditional jealousy of Britain was aroused and fault found with the Yankee constructions because they were not designed to carry and operate torpedoes—a feature not mentioned in the contract. We take pleasure in informing our friends of the *Broad Arrow* that the *Stiletto* is the production of the same men who built the two *videttes* which so badly beat White's experienced efforts.

A CORRESPONDENT calls our attention to the following from the New York Times:

General Miles is expected to arrive in the Indian Territory not later than the first of next week. The hope is expressed that he may be able to quiet the disturbance without bloodshed. He is well known to the Indians, and is said to have considerable influence over them. In a trouble with the Cheyennes some years ago they surrendered to him voluntarily. Prior to that it was their custom to refuse to surrender.

He asks to what surrender allusion is here made, and whether Generals Harney, Crook, and the long line of heroes in Indian warfare are to be forgotten, and says in conclusion: "The solution of the Indian question is in a nutshell. Take it from the plundering, thieving agents and contractors who rob and starve the Indian, driving him upon the war-path to seek food and avoid starvation, place it in the hands of the War Department, then we will have peace."

THE following letter, sent to us by Colonel Henry, speaks for itself:

HQDS. 9TH U. S. CAVALRY,  
CAMP NEAR OGALLALA, Neb., July 14, 1885.

To Major Henry Carroll, 1st Cavalry:

MAJOR: In congratulating you upon the promotion to the grade you are now addressed, the regimental commander of the 9th Cavalry writes to express to you the high appreciation in which you are held by the Colonel of the regiment. The many years of arduous service performed by you as Captain 9th Cavalry, the conspicuous gallantry displayed in many Indian engagements, the good sense exercised in serious civil troubles, bringing credit to yourself and regiment, entitle you to the admiration and respect of the entire regiment. It is to be regretted that you cannot receive substan-

tial recognition of your valuable services. Rest assured the best wishes of the regiment go with you to your new command. None will regret the loss of your valuable services to the 9th Cavalry more than its Colonel, who will always look back to your connection with the regiment, officially and socially, with great pleasure. Very truly yours,  
E. HATCH, Colonel 9th Cavalry.

This letter is one of which Major Carroll may be justly proud. General Hatch sets a most excellent example as a regimental commander in thus rewarding, so far as in his power, a deserving Captain, and encouraging others to a like performance of duty.

LIEUTENANT W. S. HUGHES, U. S. N., contributes to "Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly" for August an article on our new steel cruisers and their uses. In it he describes the vessels and the purposes for which they are intended, and presents an argument to show the necessity which undoubtedly exists for building up our Navy. There is one fact he mentions which it is well to bear in mind, and that is that the building of these cruisers is only the first step in the scheme recommended for adoption by the Rodgers Board, which was to build in all thirty-eight fast cruisers of various sizes, five iron-clad rams, eight torpedo gunboats and twenty small torpedo boats, of the greatest attainable speed.

THE San Francisco Report, referring to the trouble with the Cheyenne Indians, says: "Probably fifty 'bad Indians' have stirred up all the trouble; that is, the Interior Department's dishonesty caused the trouble; but these bad Indians have done the fighting talk and stirred their companions to war. The agents let these fellows have full swing, for obvious reasons. The military would gather them up and ship them to some distant reservation. That never fails to tame the wildest Indian. He sees the country; he recognizes his powerlessness; he loses all desire for fight. Two or three years after the fierce Modocs had been shipped to the Indian Territory, it would have taken United States troops to keep them out of prayer-meeting. The plan is easy, inexpensive, and effectual; and would prevent all Indian wars. Hence it will not be adopted, as a general thing—just yet."

THE following is published in the San Francisco *Argonaut* as coming from an "Army officer—a gentleman who, from his opportunities for intelligent observation, has a correct knowledge of the Indian situation":

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PLATTE,  
OMAHA, Neb., June 21, 1885.

EDITORS ARGONAUT: Your article on Indian affairs, in your issue of June 13, is to the point and true. Nine-tenths of our Indian scares and howls from the people are for the purpose of getting troops and money in that particular locality, and the same proportion of Indians "break out"—driven to it by starvation. Gen. Crook's reports show these same Apaches were being starved. Starvation and a prison reservation—freedom and an abundance—these would not take a white man long to choose between. Your article is most excellent. Would that the press of the country should take your stand—then the Indians and whites would have their rights, and no trouble, as now. I was born in the Indian Territory; I have served against Indians, being severely wounded; I commanded a post in the Indian Territory for three years; hence I know whereof I speak. My sympathies are and have always been with the Indians, and I believe every soldier feels the same. We only obey orders by shooting the much-abused red man.

Yours truly,

THE *Naval and Military Gazette* is the oldest of the English service periodicals, having completed its 52d year. In emulation of Ninon de l'Enclos it aspires to continue forever young and handsome, and with its 2741st number, comes forth from the printer so rejuvenated that its present form is as unlike the old as that of Marguerite's lover was unlike that of Dr. Faust. It is certainly a very handsome sheet, and in its enlarged form is able to give an equal amount of matter in a much more readable form. It seems almost wicked to subject so handsome a paper to the iconoclastic shears which its interesting contents tempt to their work.

COLONEL RUCKER arrived at Fort Leavenworth and assumed his duties as Chief Paymaster of the Department of Missouri July 17, relieving Major Gibson, who goes on two months' leave of absence before assuming his duties as Chief Paymaster of the Department of Texas. The office, which has heretofore been located in Leavenworth City, will probably be transferred to the Fort, Colonel Rucker having expressed a desire for the transfer.

CHARLES E. TROUTMAN, Secretary of the Second Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, has issued a circular requesting all honorably discharged officers and soldiers of the Second Corps to forward their names and addresses to the Secretary, at the Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

A REUNION of General Sherman and his staff was held at the Lake Park Hotel, Lake Minnetonka, last week, upon the invitation of Colonel Tourtellotte. The party, consisting of General Sherman, Mrs. and Miss Sherman, General O. M. Poe, and Mrs. and Miss Poe, Colonel Bacon and Mrs. Bacon, were the guests of Colonel Tourtellotte.



## GENERAL CHARLES F. SMITH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE papers of General Charles F. Smith have been placed in my hands, as aids to the writing of a biography of that distinguished graduate of West Point, who stood second to none in all soldierly qualities. Among these papers are many private letters from old officers, well known in their day, and highly honored by their companions in arms. These run from 1842 to 1881, and in reading them over, as I have been obliged to do, it has seemed to me that there is such a flavor of old Army gossip and grumble in them that portions of their contents might be of interest to many who knew, or knew of, the writers, all or nearly all of whom have long since been "transferred" to a better army, where their hardships are over. The letters are particularly free from expressions that would wound any friends, and generally give the hopes and ambitions which fill the hearts of all good soldiers—rejoicings at honors gained by their friends, and jests that are perhaps not of the brightest, but are free from malice. In making these letters public I have the hope also that some who may read them may have the disposition and ability to aid me in getting letters from General C. F. Smith to his friends, which will assist me in making up his record.

In the year 1842, General, then Captain C. F. Smith, was commandant of cadets at the Military Academy, and the first part of the correspondence is directed to him there. The first letter is from Captain W. G. Freeman, long in the Adjutant-General's Office in Washington, and is dated from there on March 25, 1842. In it he says: "He (General Scott) leaves here this evening to attend Anderson's wedding, and may be absent for a week," and we get a little picture of the old general making a journey (then not a slight one) to attend the wedding of one of his great favorites, Robert Anderson.

Further on—"Knowlton is here, but I fear will not succeed in procuring the order he desires. The Secretary is frightened at the prying and officious disposition manifested by Congress to investigate all such matters. If they had only deferred their calls one week longer the order would have been given." Knowlton, who was Instructor of Artillery at West Point, desired to be ordered to Europe on matters relating to the Artillery Service, of which he was a "shining light." The question of official visits of officers to Europe has not of late years been one on which secretaries have been easily frightened; but this mooted visit of Knowlton to Europe leads to a letter from Robert Anderson, which is noteworthy as showing such nice and delicate ideas in relation to his duty to the Government and to his fellow officers. Anderson was then at Jersey City, superintending some publishing in New York, and the letter is dated April 1. Beginning with thanks for good wishes on the occasion of his marriage, of which we had notice in the last letter, coupled with an invitation to visit West Point, he says:

My assistant for my publishing labors has not yet arrived, and I learn by a note from him that he is uncertain when he will be permitted to leave Washington. I am getting quite restive in relation to my stay here, as I am fearful that I may be regarded as an idler—indeed, there are too just grounds for this charge, but I am not at liberty to commence work until Captain Freeman's arrival.

Sensitive to so high a degree that he almost condemns himself for his enforced idleness:

In reply to your query about my wishes to replace the Lieut. in the event of his leaving during his temporary absence, (Knowlton, who, as we have seen, is trying to get ordered to Europe), I scarcely know what reply to make. I do not know whether a soldier has any right to have any wishes in relation to what his superiors consider his duty. On many accounts the situation as Instructor of Artillery presents strong inducements, and such as are not lightly to be rejected. I may as well sum up in my old style by saying, should the Major (Belvidere-Superintendent) speak to you again on the subject you may reply that you know I will willingly obey the order should it be issued. I think I have never, but in one instance, deviated from my principle of making no application in relation to my situation or my duties.

Those sentiments are commended to all officers as worthy of adoption.

Of a somewhat different texture is the next extract from a letter of Lieut. J. Addison Thomas, dated N. Y., April 16, 1842:

DEAR CAPTAIN: Yesterday I learned from Col. Bankhead that you would probably join your regiment about the 1st of July. He said he thought the inducements he had offered would cause you to do so. If such should be your determination, I should be very glad to be apprised of it at Troy, whither I shall repair this evening. I intend to apply to succeed you, and wish to take steps to secure the success of my application as soon as it may be proper. I beg that you will consider this for the present to be confidential.

Although at that time Captain C. F. Smith had no idea of being relieved from duty at West Point, Thomas succeeded in his application, and entered on the duty of Commandant of Cadets on the 1st of September of that year. The position of "Commandant of the Corps" was a hard one to fill when C. F. Smith dropped the reins, for the comparison quickly instituted by cadets would hardly ever have been in favor of his successor, as C. F. Smith was looked upon as a model commandant. Thomas met the fate, in the estimate of the cadets, that many a better man would have found, and the disrespectful boys soon dubbed him "Leatherhead." I still remember boyish verses in which he figured under that soubriquet. The Corps must, however, have failed to put the proper estimate on his abilities, for he afterwards resigned from the Service, was admitted to the Bar, somewhere, and was selected by the Government to go to England on business requiring great legal knowledge and acumen. Of his failure or success in the conduct of that matter I have no knowledge.

In view of the criticisms uttered at the time and on account of the removal of Captain Smith from duty at the Academy; and in explanation of a letter from Captain DeHart, long "Acting Judge Advocate of the Army," which will be given in its chronological order, I give here an official letter from Colonel Totten, Chief Engineer, and ex-officio Inspector of the Military Academy.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 7, 1842.

Captain C. F. Smith, U. S. Artillery, West Point:

SIR: With a view to avoid difficulties as to authority, and succession in command which are likely to grow out of the terms of the law, and the relative rank of officers on duty at the Military Academy, the Secretary of War has determined to place in the position of Instructor of Tactics, and Com-

mandant of Cadets, an officer of lower rank than that enjoyed by you, and accordingly you will be relieved on September 1 next, from your duties at that Institution by a Lieutenant. I have to add on the part of the Secretary of War that the Executive is fully aware of, and duly appreciates the talent and fidelity with which your onerous duties have been performed during the long period of years in which your zealous services have connected you with the Academy. In communicating the expression of the approbation of the Executive I venture to add my own concurrence in the high desert which attaches to the manner in which your various duties—for two years as Assistant Instructor of Tactics—for nearly seven years as a lieutenant of the post, and for more than four years as Instructor of Tactics and Commandant of Cadets, have been performed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient,  
J. G. TOTTEN, Col. Engrs.,  
and Inspector of the Mil. Academy.

On August 9, 1842, was dated an order from General Scott, signed by R. Jones, Adjutant-General, in which the sword salute of officers, as given in Scott's Tactics, was explained. On the back of this order, in the handwriting of C. F. Smith, is written the names of the four Assistant Instructors of Tactics, and a check opposite each name, showing that the orderly was faithful to his trust in carrying the copy to each in succession; and the names of Eaton, Wayne, Allen, and Barry will bring back to many some escapades crowned with success, in spite of the watchful eyes of these men, and others ending in reports and extra tours of guard duty.

1843.

There is, as I should say misplaced, among these letters one which, like the "fly in amber," was not originally worth preservation, but which to me, in reading between the lines, gave out its little story filled with the odor of those far away days. I give it in the hopes that to other graduates of the time of the old North and South Barracks it may afford pleasure in the memories it recalls. One James R. Gage, on July 29, in a good bold hand writes from La Grange, Georgia, and says: "Taking some interest in some of my fellow associates at West Point, I am desirous of knowing where they are, whether at West Point or have been dismissed," and asks Captain Smith to send him a cadet register, of which he (the captain) "must have many copies." In a postscript with a boyish burst of confidence, as though his fate were of any interest to the stern soldier who for a time had supervised his military discipline at the Academy, he says: "I am now doing pretty well practicing law, etc. I think, however, I will go to Mississippi this fall." One can picture this Georgia lad making the long and tiresome journey from his Southern home, his spirits buoyed up with ideas of the glories of a soldier's life, restive at first under the unwonted rules and labors of life at West Point, but gradually getting broken in, and absorbing many good lessons in punctuality, order, and obedience, and finally "falling by the way" in the weary path of mathematics, he begins the homeward journey with a heart filled with bitterness towards his instructors, but with friendship towards the some whose progress, like his own, has been beset by more of thorns than roses. After a lapse of time the vague longing to know how it fared with his friends, to know who among them like himself had moulted their military feathers, induces him to write to one who has himself been a year away from West Point. James R. Gage may be yet alive, and may have made his mark in civil and in military life, but dead or alive, his letter, nearly a half century old, brought back to me the recollection of many good fellows and good soldiers, who, like himself, "fell out of ranks," but plucked up heart and went out into the world playing their parts like men, honored and respected by their fellow citizens.

In the days in which these letters were written Army officers were always looking forward with anxiety and fear to a session of Congress. They were in the clouds of hope of some betterment, or in the slough of despond lest, having nothing, there should be taken from them "even that which they had." When there was no great political question to keep Congress, Satan would always find some mischief for idle hands, and they had always the Army and the extravagant expenditures on its account to "hack at," so that they could go back to their constituents and point to their speeches in favor of reduction of Army pay, and driving the drones away from the Government honey. The year 1843 seems to have been an exciting one for the Army in this respect. The speeches that fell from the lips of members of either House of Congress were caught up and repeated, and produced their effect upon the sanguine or bilious temperament of the officers.

Capt. Freeman, our old acquaintance, writes from Washington on Jan. 28: "It is impossible to say what Congress may do with us before the session is over." There is but one long month more. "At present, however, I consider the aspect of affairs rather favorable. Mr. Buchanan the other night at a large ball remarked that he 'wished to heaven all the institutions of the country stood as strong as the Army;' and Mr. Benton, in classical and emphatic phrase, has said he will be d—d if they shall touch the Army—that if any reductions are to take place they must fall on the other arm of the service." He's what they call in the West 'a whole team,' and goes his death for us." Remarks coming from such distinguished men had probably a quieting effect; but still they were not prophetic, for McDowell, then adjutant of the post at West Point, writes on March 3, saying: "I see Congress has cut us down, and Judge Betts has ordered the Grand Jury to investigate the affairs of the post." I think the Superintendent had lost some very fine ducks of a choice breed, which was what probably set the Grand Jury in motion. McDowell adds, in a fine vein of sarcasm: "I hope the place may be purified under their united influence to the people's full content and satisfaction."

1844.

February 12, Captains A. J. Swift and Minor Knowlton (a committee) wrote to Captain Smith asking for subscriptions from officers, graduated before 1835, to pay for the portrait of Colonel Thayer (called the Father of the Academy) then being painted by Mr. Weir, and now hanging in the library at West Point.

THE TIGER.

The origin of this, almost universal accompaniment of American cheers, seems to be given in a letter from Lieutenant W. W. Chapman, dated Fort Columbus, July 13:

The Tigers were invited (after soliciting the invitation) to visit the island at half-past six this morning. Colonel Bank-

head reviewed the Tigers, Captain Swartwout in command, although there was a Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the Tigers. The Lieutenant-Colonel went with the Band and acted as Bandmaster. The Major did not know exactly where to go, so he took his place about 20 paces in front. They seemed pleased with their visit, and when they got on board of the steamboat, gave three cheers and a most horrible growl (intended, I suppose, for a *la Tiger*).

In the next letter we get a glimpse of the gradual displacement of the old flint-lock musket by the percussion cap, which is itself unknown to many who have been some years in service.

Lieutenant E. D. Townsend (afterwards for years Adjutant-General of the Army) writes from Governor's Island on the 16th of July to Captain Smith, then stationed with his company at Frankford Arsenal an account of serious riots in Philadelphia, and says: "All our companies are to have a new set of muskets, and one is to be favored with the percussion locks—I suppose Swartwout's—yours would have had them," that is, but for the transfer of that company from Fort Columbus. There is a joke in this letter far more deadly than the new muskets. "Roland is to be permanent 1st Lieutenant of Co. A, Light (élite) as Lowd says."

In those old days there were marriages, and giving in marriage, and we get a touch of some of the fine work of the "Little God" in a letter from Freeman dated Dec. 23, which makes a pleasant ending for the year.

"I shall be in Philadelphia this day week, and on the following Thursday, with the blessing of Providence, expect to give my hand to the young and lovely woman who has so long possessed my heart." The underscoring is Captain Freeman's.

WM. FARRAR SMITH.

## MILEAGE FOR THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN behalf of the officers of the Navy whose claims for mileage, as decided in the case of Graham v. The United States, were not reported to Congress last year, I desire through your columns to protest against the recent extraordinary attempt of the Second Comptroller to overrule the Supreme Court, and I trust that proper steps will be taken by those interested to appeal from his opinion. The various acts of Congressional legislation and decisions of the Federal Courts are cited by the Comptroller; and the ground of his argument is that the act of 1862 provides that an officer shall not be paid mileage except for travel performed "at his own expense," although no such prohibition is contained in the act of 1835 nor in the later one of 1870. The claim of Asst. Paymaster Wm. C. McGowan for travel from New York to Magdalena Bay, Mexico, is therefore disallowed, because passage was secured for him and paid by Pay Director Cutter in New York. Yet it is admitted that in the test case of Graham v. The United States the claimant was furnished transportation by a Pacific Mail Steamer at Government expense for more than half of the route travelled.

It is an altogether astonishing and unwarrantable assumption of the Comptroller that the Supreme Court failed to inform itself of the facts, and did not know its own mind when it affirmed the judgment of the lower court for the said plaintiff. How can the question raised by the Comptroller "never have been passed upon by the courts," when all the facts were before them, and presumably all the law, and a claim precisely similar to the one now disallowed by him was granted by them?

Will the Comptroller seriously contend that there is any essential difference between the case of an officer, who, paying his own expenses, is immediately reimbursed by presentation of his voucher to a pay officer on his arrival, and that of one for whom, we will assume, the same sum of money for the same journey is paid, by authority, in advance of his departure? In the latter case it is usually but an authorized accommodation to facilitate the movements of an officer under orders who may not be in adequate funds for a long journey. The impecunious, it seems, forfeit all rights. But if starting from abroad, the paying one's own expenses may be a necessity, not a virtue.

The whole thing is a fallacy. The allowance of 10 or 8 cents a mile for an Army or Navy officer, or of 40 cents a mile for a Senator or a Representative in Congress, was never intended for the actual price of a railroad or steamboat ticket. It was meant to cover the cost of transportation of baggage, sometimes a very serious sum, of forced delays in expensive places, of the thousand and one incidental things which all travellers know of to their sorrow; and in the case of officers, that there should be no inequality of pay, in favor of one who remains in one spot, and to the disadvantage of another whose duties may involve much travel with its inevitable miscellaneous outlay.

When an officer goes from one place to another as passenger in a Government vessel, there is no money paid for that much of his journey, one way or the other. If on a man-of-war, he is, as a rule, placed upon duty. Under all other circumstances, be they what they may, he is either entitled to mileage under the law in lieu of actual expenses, or he is not. The Supreme Court says that he is.

But, whatever the legal argument may be, in point of equity the Comptroller's ruling is shocking. It is not the first time that the accounting officers of the Treasury have suspended or stopped payments when nearly all the claimants had been satisfied, leaving an unfortunate few out in the cold. It is all wrong. The Graham case was, as I have said, a test case. Under the decision thereupon, a very large majority of claims, more or less similar, have been settled. The Comptroller should in his wisdom have discovered sooner that the decision of the Supreme Court was illegal; he should have done it in the first instance, coming face to face and challenging that august but erring tribunal off-hand, and not, at this late day, have discriminated so arbitrarily, and to my mind unwarrantably, against the few remaining claimants.

EVENHANDED JUSTICE.

A BRASS tablet has been erected in Rochester Cathedral by the officers who served in the battalion of the Royal Marine Light Infantry in Egypt during the campaign of 1882 to the memory of the comrades they lost, whether killed in action or who died from their wounds or disease. It contains the names of 5 officers and 60 non-commissioned officers and men.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

DURING its tour of duty from July 11 to 18, with Companies A and B of the 10th Battalion of Albany, the 13th Regiment, under command of Brevet Brigadier-General A. C. Barnes, proved itself a good regiment. It would have been still better if the commander, who in all other respects is a good officer and an elegant gentleman, had been less inclined to "fuss and feathers," but that matter will come up hereafter. One rainy day and several extremely hot days interfered somewhat with the routine of the work as laid out in the programme, but aside from this the command worked faithfully and with good results.

The order publishing the details of the duties to be performed contained a paragraph which stated that whenever the two commands (the 10th Battalion and the 13th Regiment) should parade as separate commands the latter would be under immediate charge of Lieut.-Col. Fackner and the former commanded by Capt. Stacpole, of Company B, 10th Battalion. This was rather remarkable, and its meaning and intention at first was a puzzle to outsiders, because such an arrangement indicated a brigade organization, which was certainly not contemplated at Albany when the camp for this year was established. Looking closer into the matter, however, it became clear that the arrangement was invented to prevent Capt. Stacpole, who was the senior captain present, from taking the right of the line, a small piece of jealousy, which to us, and to all others who detected the true inwardness of the matter, appeared unworthy of a regiment with pretensions like the 13th. The arguments that infantry tactics provide only for ten companies is a lame one. Regiments may at any time be raised to three battalions of four companies each, and still the same principles at present laid down would govern in the formation. The two attached companies were intended to form for the time being a part of the regiment; they should, just as has been done in previous similar cases, have been provided with a letter and numerical regimental designations, and at all formations should have taken position in line according to rank of their captains, and the positions thus assigned should have been maintained even during a temporary absence of the captains. The command, at least for parades and ceremonies, formed in one uninterrupted line, with the Albany companies on the left, which arrangement was wrong, and Capt. Stacpole had a well-founded grievance in being deprived of his right to take the right of the line.

General Barnes, who at this camp simply held the position of Colonel, was again received by his regiment with the honors due to a Brigadier-General—drums beating and colors saluting. We have called attention to this fact several times before, and we repeat that, although we do not begrudge General Barnes any honors to which he may be entitled, the practice indulged in here is against regulations, and therefore, should be stopped. Any book which prescribes salutes other than those laid down in regulations is wrong and should not be followed. Neither is there any custom in or outside of the Army which sanctions such a proceeding, and General Barnes has only to go across Buttermilk Channel to Governor's Island, which is commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General Jackson, whose present actual rank is Major, and he will find at once that that gentleman when he appears before his command receives the honors of a major and that is all. Of course, Drum-Major McIntyre says that the custom of sounding the ruffle is an old one in the regiment and not ordered by General Barnes, which would bring the matter down to an error of omission instead of commission on the part of that officer in not stopping the practice. But, then, what about the color salute? What is designated by some as the "dude parade" and by others as the "Black Crook movement," and which has been avoided by all practical colonels, was a regular feature of every parade of the 13th.

The movement referred to is not the marching off from parade in echelon, but the formation of the officers at the close of the parade in a semi-circle in rear of the commander, and their march off by twos in a sort of goose step in rear of the band, the Colonel taking the position of 1st Sergeant, and their formal dismissal in the officer's street. This proceeding is not a tactical one, because it is plainly stated that after having saluted, the commander "then gives such instructions as he may deem necessary, which concludes the ceremony. As the officers disperse, the music is resumed," etc. The officers' connection with the parade therefore ceases when the commander finishes whatever instructions he has to give, and this should be done on the spot. While there is no particular harm in the show, yet it is nothing but a piece of military Turvey dropism, probably quite suitable for a circus, but decidedly not in harmony with the policy at present pursued by those in charge of the National Guard, which is in the direction of making it a practical body stripped of fuss and feathers.

The 13th have adopted as an experiment white chevrons and stripes for the non-commissioned officers which made such a decided improvement in the appearance of the regiment that it would be well for the State to adopt white facings for the whole Guard. The white crossbelts, however, looked as impracticable as ever and when it is considered that some companies in the line had it slung from the left and others from the right shoulder, its effect on parade may be imagined.

The old proverb that "all is well that ends well" was verified in the case of the 13th. The beginning was ominous. The noise during the first night after taps equalled any "wild Indian" performance ever executed at the camp. It was a veritable pandemonium. The officers were all awakened about, yet nobody took any steps toward silencing the camp. The officers, including the officer of the day, found ample time to visit sentries in crowds, but they were deaf and blind to what was going on under their very noses and ears—and the noise continued until those engaged in it got tired and went to sleep from sheer exhaustion. However, the colonel showed his good sense the next day, when the matter was represented to him, by taking prompt steps towards preventing a recurrence of the nuisance, and his exertions had good effect. This was much better than getting "mad" at "outside interference," wrap

himself up in his dignity, and let the nuisance go on to the detriment of the reputation and progress of his regiment, as has been done during some previous camp tours. Whatever may have been the means adopted, the camp after the first night became remarkably orderly and decorous and so remained during the entire tour. The trouble is that many men still come there with the idea that the whole thing is nothing but a grand lark, and the frequent lack of stamina in officers to correct such an erroneous assumption in the men becomes the cause of much boisterousness. The regiment had only one guard mounting per day, the guard going on by companies. We are not prepared to go into the merits of this arrangement. It certainly deprives the 1st sergeants of much practice in marking on the details, while on the other hand it affords an opportunity to show the proficiency of each company, and we hardly doubt that Capt. Stacpole of Co. B, 10th Battalion regretted the arrangement on that account. There was, however, otherwise nothing in it which we could advance in favor of a continuance of such practice. The best way is to follow regulations and custom in the matter and take daily details from all the companies.

Major Ackerman had charge of guard duty, and while he was very efficient in his place, the rank and dignity of a field officer hardly permit that close and personal supervision of each sentry which is necessary to make such a detail a success. He should have had an efficient and well-posted subaltern as assistant and much better results would have been obtained. Officers may think in the armory that they know all about their duties and those of the men, but with only rare exception has this been proven true in the field here. Different methods, incorrect understanding, lack of study, etc., have invariably proved stumbling blocks with every organization, and the instruction of the men in guard duty very seldom reaches a point which now after nearly four seasons' experiments might be reasonably expected. However, these are general remarks, and the 13th, with their well-known excellent precision in the manual and soldierly bearing made a record on guard which compares well with some of the best organizations which have been at the camp. It takes a long while and thoroughly posted instructors to properly educate a man to his full duties. In this case, what was accomplished was as much due to the pamphlet containing essential points on sentry duty which had been liberally distributed among the men as to personal instruction. We can say, however, that while at night the action of many sentries was erroneous, they generally tried to be soldierly and on the alert, in day time they walked their posts in a military manner and saluted promptly and properly. In fact, the whole regiment paid very conspicuous regard to salutes and military honors. They should, however, be instructed that there is such a thing as over-politeness, and the saluting of non-commissioned officers by inferiors off and on post should be stopped. We saw several instances of this sort. Several officers should be taught how to hand back the pieces at inspection, subalterns here as well as in nearly every regiment that has been in camp should learn how to wheel two platoons into line without breaking up the entire formation, the drum-major should not salute the officer of the day while sounding off and he should teach his band to stand steady during a ceremony. We noticed them last winter in the armory several times when they assumed every attitude of negligence except that they did not lie down. We know well the difficulty of managing the ordinary band, yet there are methods to strike "terror" into them, and Major McIntyre should therefore drop a little of his milk and water policy and assume a more decided attitude towards his musicians.

While the regiment came here with a well acknowledged reputation for steadiness, precision under arms and regularity of movement on drill, the progress made on these points was remarkable and the ceremonies, especially during the closing days, rank among the best ever performed here, and the review and other ceremonies on the occasion of the visit of Governor Hill could hardly be surpassed. In the beginning the usual mistakes of file closers executing the manual on parade, left guide facing inwards, insufficient instruction of first sergeants and supernumeraries at guard mounting, etc., were as conspicuous as ever, but as the regiment was not above correction, matters were soon brought to their proper condition. However, all this shows how superficial after all is the work performed in the armories, and how necessary is an occasional week in the field. Major Ackerman had a habit of dressing or verifying the rear rank on parade on the left, but dropped the practice after a few days' service in the field.

Company drills were well conducted and with good effect, as the above mentioned improvement on parade amply shows; but with regard to battalion drills and battalion skirmish drills the regiment, on account of rain and heat, was rather unfortunate. Especially in battalion skirmish drill was there room for improvement, but we hardly believe that the work accomplished here amounted to anything. This is to be deplored, because this sort of work, if well performed, forms one of the most useful features of the camp.

Two years ago the 13th had a "sham battle," which resulted in nothing but a number of cases of overheating and slight sunstrokes, unnecessary fatigue and distress to all who participated, without corresponding benefits, and we expected that exercises of that kind would not be repeated, especially with the thermometer in the nineties. But, then, as the camp would be incomplete without its sensation, a "sham battle" was determined upon by all means. Anyone who has seen these manoeuvres on a scale as carried on at Peekskill, without preparation or plan, without sufficient forces or proper instruction, and under a scorching sun, knows what shams they generally turned out, and so it was with this one. As no instruction can be gained from its description, we omit it here, but venture the remark that much better and more useful and satisfactory work could have been accomplished in the regular way without the "battle." The intention was good enough, but time is too short for such experiments.

This completes the record of the 13th, and while, as in all cases, there were many things which can and should not be repeated or corrected, yet on the whole the regiment gave a very creditable account

of itself. Its improvement was steady and continued to the end without standstill. Always soldierly, ready for duty and anxious to learn, with excellent record at the rifle range, a camp constantly in excellent police, it proved itself a good and reliable organization, and this was the impression left upon all when it marched down the hill on Saturday, July 18th, to make room for the 47th, which arrived during the afternoon of that day to occupy the camp until Saturday, July 25th, when the 23d will close the season, and the improvements of the grounds be taken up by the Ordnance and Quartermasters' Departments.

## COMPANIES A AND B, 10TH BATTALION

Companies B, Capt. H. P. Stacpole, and A, Capt. J. H. Reynolds, of the 10th Battalion, stationed at Albany, encamped with the 13th Regiment, and made an appearance and record so creditable that it would be unjust to dismiss them without special mention. As usual the "countrymen" outdid the great regiment, creditable as the record of the latter turned out in the end. The condition of these companies shows what diligent work, competent handling, selection of good material, and a proper regard to discipline will invariably accomplish. Both companies were well drilled, well set up, particular in rendering courtesies and soldierly at all times. They opened the eyes of the 13th, especially Co. B, which was on guard the first evening. From thorough personal observation we can make the statement that they were the best instructed set of sentries who ever occupied the ground at Peekskill. Not one of them failed to answer correctly any of the questions put to him, and it would take but little active work to transform them into thorough soldiers. Gen. Barnes recognized the fact and sent such of his officers as he could get hold of around with Capt. Stacpole, and all acknowledged the superiority of the instruction of these men to their own. Such men as had made up their minds to "put up jobs" on the "countrymen" found out that they had caught tartars and went home in disgust. Both companies made conspicuously creditable records at all the exercises during the week, and they stand foremost in the State among citizen soldier organizations. Their records again demonstrate the truth of the old axiom that it is the Captain who makes the company.

## COMPETITIVE DRILLS AT ENCAMPMENTS.

UNDER the heading "Competitive Drills at State Encampments," a correspondent sends us a letter, in which he says:

In reference to the 71st Regiment, the New York Herald said:

"The regiment came up with but ten per cent. of men who had been in camp before, and it goes back a regiment of trained soldiers."

Experience, that greatest and most thorough teacher, seldom fails to leave its indelible stamp upon intelligent men of all professions; especially is this true when coupled with a desire to acquire knowledge. That trained soldiers can be created in one week or ten days is, however, "crowding the mouners."

He then suggests competitive drills like those recently held in the South and at Philadelphia as materially adding to the benefits now derived, developing esprit de corps, second only in importance to discipline, and friendly rivalry between the organizations.

A week or ten days passed in camp, he says, cannot inure the citizen soldier to out-of-door life to a degree that will be of any permanent benefit to him in a military sense, and therefore the physical benefits to the National Guard are transient. Not so, however, regarding the knowledge of his duties as a soldier, acquired on these occasions. Therefore, all that can be imparted during the necessarily short tour of camp duty should be made practicable to the ambitious militiaman. To guarantee good work when needed something more than handsome marching or accurate alignments are necessary. All this looks well upon marching to or from the parade ground and movements in echelon are all very pretty to look at, but ceremonies of the "fuss and feather" order will not be found efficacious during street riots or when quelling riotous disturbances. Too much time is now devoted to dress parades, inspections, and even guard mountings. All these ceremonies can as well be taught and learned in the spacious armories of the various organizations—barring, perhaps, guard or sentry duty—as in camp. Competitive drills with Gatling or Hotchkiss guns, street riot drills, standing gun drills, and skirmish drills, would impart to both officers and men far more practical and valuable knowledge than excellence in the former ceremonies gives them. Let each company be taught to man and serve these guns; let proficiency in all drills be pushed to the maximum of excellence. Bring as many organizations into the field together as possible, and stimulate a friendly rivalry among the various organizations.

This accomplished, the brave and intelligent men composing the rank and file of the different State troops will render a good account of themselves when called into actual service, as they are liable to be at any time.

Now, in the first place, if our correspondent depends for his information as to what is done at the State camp, the effect of life there on the troops, and the results obtained, on what is written in any daily paper, especially this year, he will find himself deplorably "off." No military man would venture the assertion that the 71st or any other regiment went home as "trained soldiers," and we hardly believe any of them claim anything of the kind. All, even the worst, improved according to intelligence, previous training, application of the organizations themselves, and tact and knowledge possessed by the various commanders. That is all. They have learned certain things which cannot be taught in armories, and if they desire they can go on improving upon the knowledge and experience gained.

Competitive drills are the very things which should be discouraged. They may be suitable to southern organizations under present conditions, but they will never do for our northern regiments, which are organized upon a practical basis, and the recent Philadelphia fizzle will, we hope, forever prevent their introduction into our northern camps.

Discipline, subordination, practical manoeuvres, and above all the duties and responsibilities of a sentry are the first requisites to be taught in camp, and a great deal of work of the hardest kind has been devoted to these subjects. The regiments have executed just such duties as pertain to a regular garrison or camp, and an almost incredible amount of work of this sort has been performed during the seven days available for each organization. Except in the newspapers, parades and guard mountings have received no undue attention. Every regular post with a suitable garrison has its daily dress parade and guard mounting, and so it is here at the camp. Where guard mounting took place twice per



day it was of necessity, to give all the men a chance of at least one tour of guard duty. We agree with our correspondent that when a reasonable degree of precision of movement has been attained, well enough should be left alone and attention be paid to other matters. Any tendency to "fuss and feathers" should be promptly checked, and wherever such a tendency cropped out the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has always promptly raised its voice against it. We do not see, however, if ceremonies are held, why they should not be made as handsome as possible, nor can there be any objection to the companies marching off in *echelon*, a movement we have often seen performed in the Army without any imputation of impropriety being raised. The talk about this is all in the papers and among non-military people. The camp or the prairie are hardly places for street riot drill. The narrow and intricate down town streets in New York furnish a much better field for this sort of practice. A great deal of skirmishing has been accomplished with fair results. Drill and actual firing with heavy guns was practiced last year by the 12th regiment at Fort Wadsworth and similar practice is contemplated this year. At the State Camp artillery drill is at least for the present impracticable, because there is no ordnance available for the purpose. Gatling guns are drilled at by the various light batteries, while "standing gun drill" at obsolete muzzle loaders to the detriment of other duties seems to us a waste of time and energy, and, above all, how could all these various drills be taught and acquired in the brief space of a week? At our artillery posts it is a standing complaint that the men, who are at it year in and year out, are required to learn too great a variety of drills.

If the men are thoroughly instructed in the school of the soldier, and the company, skirmish, and battalion drills, rifle practice, prompt obedience, military habits and a knowledge of guard duty, then the camp well fulfills its purpose and the State is amply repaid for its outlay.

#### RECENT NEW YORK INSPECTIONS.

The hot weather, the fact that the camp was in operation at the time, and other reasons, have somewhat cut short the inspections which so far have taken place and the field manoeuvres which are usual on such occasions were omitted. This was sensible as well as kind and considerate on the part of the Inspector-General. On account of lack of space we have been compelled to delay several reports until the present time. There being no new or interesting facts developed on either occasion, the account becomes a mere matter of record.

The 14th Regiment, Col. Jas. McLeer, was inspected at the Plaza, Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, June—. Beyond a review, no exercises except the inspection proper took place, and it only remains to be said that the regiment made a very fair appearance and a creditable impression, the obsolete ideas which used to control the regiment gradually giving way to modern ones. The numerical standard was as follows:

	Present.					Absent.					Aggregate.	
	Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.		Total.
Field and Staff.	7	10	..	..	17	2	1	..	..	3	20	
Company A.....	3	5	..	..	24	3	..	..	..	4	42	
Company B.....	3	5	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	9	57	
Company C.....	3	5	..	..	10	..	1	..	14	15	34	
Company D.....	3	5	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	7	57	
Company E.....	3	5	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	5	85	
Company F.....	3	5	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	5	68	
Company G.....	3	5	..	..	38	..	2	..	19	21	75	
Company H.....	3	5	..	..	18	..	..	..	18	21	68	
Company I.....	3	5	..	..	35	..	1	..	9	10	52	
Company K.....	3	5	..	..	32	..	..	..	9	9	51	
Total .....	31	48	30	15	363	406	2	5	5	99	111	607

The 32d Regiment assembled at the Ridgewood Athletic Grounds June—, still small in numbers, as will be seen from the table appended. Like the 14th, it did not manoeuvre, but contented itself with a review with a number of bad salutes and other defects of that sort, showing that company instruction is as lax as ever. We should like to see the regiment come up, especially in strength, like its neighbor, the 47. The following are the figures:

	Present.					Absent.					Aggregate.
	Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	
Field, Staff and N. C. S.	10	10	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20
Company A....	1	5	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	8	44
Company B....	1	5	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	16	40
Company C....	1	5	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	10	46
Company D....	1	5	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	17	65
Company E....	1	5	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	15	45
Company F....	1	5	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	9	50
Company G....	1	5	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	12	44
Company H....	1	5	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	8	31
Company I....	1	5	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	8	31
Total .....	24	48	32	17	202	323	2	2	1	111	439

The 11th was inspected at corner of 156th street and 8th avenue, New York City, July 8, at 3 p. m., under a broiling sun. The regiment, as is well known, has for a long while been as good (or as bad) as dead, without instruction or discipline, financially in disorder, company officers incompetent, and the whole badly housed. Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, recently elected, expresses his determination to bring the organization in proper shape—a Herculean job, for which we do not envy him. We do, however, wish him success, and willingly give him credit for what he has done so far. The inspection at least showed the regiment in presentable shape, inasmuch as accoutrements, etc.,

had been polished and blackened, and muskets been put into somewhat more decent condition than has been the case for several years past. The colonel intends to weed out the old and incompetent element, especially among the officers, and he seems to have made a successful beginning. The regiment inspected as follows:

	Present.					Absent.					Aggregate.
	Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	
Field, Staff, and N. C. S.	6	8	1	1	14	1	3	1	1	3	17
Company A.....	1	3	1	1	14	21	3	1	1	23	46
Company B.....	1	3	3	3	12	22	1	1	1	20	43
Company C.....	1	3	3	3	31	43	1	1	1	13	64
Company D.....	1	5	3	3	37	48	1	1	1	13	16
Company E.....	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Company F.....	1	3	3	3	7	14	1	1	1	16	18
Company G.....	2	5	3	3	18	30	1	1	1	21	23
Company H.....	1	4	5	3	19	31	2	1	1	11	13
Company I.....	2	4	3	3	14	24	1	1	1	20	22
Company K.....	2	4	3	3	23	33	1	1	1	10	11
Total .....	19	43	25	18	173	280	2	11	6	133	552

The 1st Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, was inspected on the same day with the following numerical result:

Present, 4 officers, 6 sergts., 5 corpls., 2 musicians, 49 privates; total 66. Absent: 1 officer, 1 sergt., 1 corpl., 20 privates; total 23; aggregate, 89.

#### NEW YORK.

COLONEL S. DOUGLASS CORNELL has been relieved from duty as A. A. G., 8th Brigade, and ordered to report to headquarters as Division Inspector, vice John A. Holloway, discharged. Col. E. H. Rounds has been promoted A. A. G., vice Cornell, transferred. Lieut.-Col. Robert C. Titus has been appointed Judge Advocate, vice Henry H. Seymour, removed from district. Lieut.-Col. George H. Lewis has been appointed Commissary of Subsistence, vice Daniel Sourwine, promoted.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Wheelman Co., of Boston, publish a handsome magazine in the general style of the "Century," called "Outing." In the August number we find the first of a series of three papers entitled "With Gen. Crook in the Sierra Madre," by Captain John G. Bourke, who was a member of Gen. Crook's staff. In this series of papers he gives the first complete and truthful account of the campaign in which Gen. Crook subdued the Apaches, who had harassed and scourged the frontier of the United States and Mexico for many years. This graphic relation, by a man who knows exactly what he is talking about, will show that that campaign deserves a place in the front rank of modern wars against savages. It is finely illustrated by and after sketches made on the spot by Sergeant John F. Homer, who illustrated Capt. Bourke's book on "The snake dance of the Moquis."

The first number of the Journal of the Military Association of the Pacific has been issued and furnishes some instructive and interesting reading. It is a neat pamphlet of fifty-six pages, octavo, and contains the three first papers read before the association—by General Kautz, Capt. D. M. Taylor and Lieut. Wisser—a synopsis of which has heretofore been given in the JOURNAL, a brief history of the association by Lieut. Adam Slaker, its Secretary, and a list of the officers.

Mr. Ing. Fischer, music dealer, Toledo, Ohio, has just published G. A. R. Grand March by John Wiegand, arranged for piano, organ or band, price 75c.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.—The General Service Clerks will be mustered this month and hereafter for their extra duty pay, on the usual muster and pay rolls. See ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 4, 1885, page 993.

S. J. T. asks: What is a commodore's insignia? Ans.—One silver star of five rays each placed in the centre of the shoulder strap, with a silver fowl anchor at each end of the frog. For illustration see page 1814 Webster's Dictionary.

Militia asks: Is the formation of line to the right or left from double column of fours a successive formation for all of the battalion or only a part of it? Ans.—Yes; see par. 419, Tactics.

Pro Patria et Gloria asks: Are the "N. Y. Hussars" still in existence, and if so, are they in a condition of prosperity? Ans.—We never knew of their existence except in talk.

J. H. M. asks: 1. Would it be military for a Separate Company marching with bayonets fixed to have guide and file closers to unfix bayonets? Ans.—No.

2. Where could I get a catalogue of military books? Ans.—Write to D. Van Nostrand and Co., 23 Murray st., N. Y. City.

G. M. asks whether any of the applicants for the admission to the Naval Academy from Indiana are to report there for examination on the 1st of September next, and their names, districts, and addresses. Ans.—Michael H. Lynch, 7th district, Indianapolis; Geo. G. Mitchell, 8th district, Terre Haute; Edwin C. Beams, 10th district, Rochester; H. J. Baldwin, 11th district, Marion.

C. P. asks: If a man enlists in the U. S. Army under an assumed name, serves his time out, is honorably discharged and re-enlists in the Marine Corps under his proper name, can he not secure the benefit of re-enlistment pay, on proper evidence of his service under the different name? Ans.—Yes. Proof of identity being furnished, there would be no difficulty about it.

J. L. E. asks: Where can I obtain a copy of the current Navy Register and at what price? Ans.—D. Van Nostrand, Murray street, New York City; \$1.00.

Q. M. D. asks: Where can I get a copy of Synopsis of Orders, decisions, etc., pertaining to Q. M. D., compiled a few years ago at Fort Leavenworth? Ans.—Write to the Chief Clerk, Quartermaster's Dept., Headquarters Dept. of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, and possibly you may secure a copy.

Anxious asks: How can I get the details of grand guard mount? I have read what little Upton says on the subject, but my version differs from others I have talked with. Ans.—We know of nothing relating to this matter beyond what is prescribed in Tactics and U. S. Army Regulations. You may, however, obtain additional information in respect to the matter from the Mass. Militia Regulations if you can get hold of a copy. We do not know where you can get an authentic manuscript of the ceremony.

Inquirer asks: Colonel ... of the ... regiment recently appointed his nephew, a corporal, to the position of Assistant Instructor of Rifle Practice with rank of 1st sergeant, and detailed him to act as Colonel's private secretary in camp. Will you inform me whether there is such a position; if so, where is his position in line, and is the rank correct, also has the Colonel a right to detail the sergeant as his private secretary? Ans.—1st sergeant is not a staff position; there is one to each company and none other. His appointment is made by or on the recommendation of his captain. The rank of "Assistant Instructor of Rifle Practice with rank of 1st sergt." is unknown, at least in properly regulated commands. A man might show particular aptitude for duty in the rifle department and his detail there might become desirable, but such detail carries no additional rank in the case of an enlisted man, and, moreover, it is not customary to take a 1st sergeant away from his company for such a purpose. A man detailed takes his place in rank according to his actual rank. We never heard of a private secretary to a colonel, who can, however, detail any suitable man as his clerk.

#### THE PERUVIAN ARMY.

A PERUVIAN soldier is usually accompanied by a woman called a *rabona*, who sometimes is his wife. They receive rations like the soldiers, but no pay. They are faithful and enduring, but degraded creatures, who follow the army in its long, weary marches, assisting their husbands by carrying part of their load, and about half of them have babies slung over their shoulders in blankets. When camp is reached they do the cooking; in battle they nurse the wounded, and rob the dead. Water is very scarce along the coasts of Peru, where most of the marching and fighting is done, and it is part of the duty of the *rabona* to see that her husband does not die of thirst.

#### CHINA AS A MILITARY POWER.

THE Chinese are on the alert to check the suspected design of Russia on their "Hermit Land" dependency, and are massing troops near Vladivostok, besides despatching all their ships of war to watch the Korean coast. The Kuldja affair lessened the prestige of Russia, and their affair with France has given a new development to Chinese conceit.

The turret-ships *Ting Yuen* and *Cheu Yuen* and the cruiser *Tse Yuen*, built at Stettin for the Chinese Government, arrived in Plymouth Sound on July 8, in charge of German naval officers, but flying the merchant flag. According to the Berlin correspondent of the London Standard, the Chinese are dissatisfied with the dilatory manner in which their new ironclads have been built in German ports. By reason of this delay they were not available for the war with France; they ought to have been finished last year, and would have been consigned to their destination many months ago, but on the outbreak of "reprisals" were detained by the Prussian authorities, who had no idea of laying themselves open to an *Alabama* indemnity.

The *Rosetta* and the *Fembroke Castle*, two of the armed mercantile cruisers for the China seas, are reported to have made a successful essay in their new capacity at Hong Kong. The armament of the *Rosetta* consists of one 6½-ton and one 5-in. muzzle-loader on the main deck amidships, two 64-pounders on the quarter-deck, aft, and two on the main fore deck, two 20-pounder breech-loaders aft, and one 40-pounder breech-loader on the forecastle, besides two machine-guns fixed on the after bridge in such a position as to prevent any small craft approaching. The gunnery trials were very satisfactory, and the speed attained nearly 14 knots an hour.

Letters from Foochow state that "the forts on the Min River have been rebuilt, with one or two exceptions, and are now in the same condition as before the bombardment of August. One water battery in the Kimpai Pass has been rebuilt in a particularly strong manner, being composed of sand in bags, fronted by heavy earthworks, containing three large breech-loading rifles of heavy calibre. On the summit of one of the hills in the Mingan Pass a battery of three large Krupp guns has been mounted without any protection. At the anchorage all the fortifications are rebuilt, with few exceptions, and some of the sunken vessels have been raised and repaired; but the *Chingwal's* grave is marked by a raft of logs surmounted with red flags; and lower down the stern and mizzen mast of the second victim of M. Ferry's reprisals are still visible."

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

A GRAND review was held July 21 of the garrison of Lima, Peru, and the army which has been operating in the central departments. President Iglesias, attended by his staff, inspected the lines. The army of the centre was commanded by General Ramirez and Col. Yessup. About 10,000 men were under arms.

A DESPATCH of July 19 from London says: "It is a humiliating fact for Great Britain that she is the least fortified country in Europe. Thames mud alone protects London against a hostile fleet and Mersey shallows Liverpool. Thirty seaport towns are readily open to Russian ironclads imitating the unannounced, sudden, plucky and daring attack by Nelson on Copenhagen. England's splendid fleets exist on paper, as did Napoleon III.'s splendid army in 1870. Half of her vessels are worthless old iron pots. Four-fifths of her crystal walls are ungarisoned. Her senior service is starved. Her obsolete old arks are only fit for exhibition in a naval museum."

A DIRECT commission as Jemadar in a regiment of Madras Cavalry has been given to a native gentleman, a member of the house of the Maharajah of Mysore. This is the first occasion of the appointment of a commissioned officer in a Madras native regiment who has not passed through all the inferior grades.

ALTHOUGH there would seem to be some doubt in the minds of rival medical authorities as to the value of inoculation for cholera, the Spanish Admiralty has authorized the system to be put in force among the



ship's companies and the naval establishments at Cadiz and Carthage. The War Office has also followed suit, and inoculation is being practiced at garisons in infected districts.

The work of fortifying the Bosphorus has been suspended, owing to the conviction that all danger of a collision between Russia and England is at an end. The Governor of Jamaica has, on the contrary, thought it right, in view perhaps of probable contingencies, to put the Militia law of that colony into force.

In a shooting match at Wimbledon July 13 between teams from the House of Lords and the House of Commons the Peers defeated the Commons by a score of 277 to 270. Earl Spencer, ex-Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made the best score among the Lords—94 out of a possible 100.

BICYCLES are to be introduced into the Bavarian Army. At the present time a number of soldiers of the garrison of Munich are doing orderly duty mounted on bicycles, with a view of testing the practicability of their more general adoption in the Service.

A FUND has been started in Austria to purchase torpedo boats and otherwise strengthen their Navy.

THE *Italia Militaire* publishes a statement of the expenditure in which Italy has been involved since the adoption of a "colonial" policy. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has expended in the financial year ending June 30 no less than 200,000 lire (francs) for exploring expeditions. The Ministry of War figures with 2,998,000 lire, of which 1,190,000 lire are for transport, 900,000 lire for engineering, material, and work, 500,000 lire for provisions for the forces, 100,000 lire for equipment and uniforms, 120,000 lire for artill-

ery, material, etc. All these sums are classed as ordinary expenditure, as they only represent an increase of current expenses. But the War Minister has asked for a further credit of 2,000,000 lire, extraordinary expenditure, for private material, etc., for future expeditions. The Ministry of Marine is debited with 3,825,000 lire, of which a million is for artillery equipment and torpedoes. No less than 25,000 lire were expended in official telegrams. Total, over 9,000,000 lire (\$1,800,000). It may well be asked, What has Italy gained by it?

PORT HAMILTON is, according to latest accounts, fast beginning to wear the appearance of a naval depot, some hundreds of carpenters and laborers having arrived from Japan to erect storehouses and dwellings, while coal, timber, and cattle have also been landed there.

WHEN news was received of an "explosion of gas" at Hawarden Castle, it was hoped by many that it was nothing more serious than a speech by Mr. Gladstone. Unfortunately, however, the *Hawarden Castle* is a Liverpool vessel, and one seaman is reported killed and five seriously injured by the explosion. —*Admiralty Gazette.*

The new School of Musketry at Mhow, on the Hythe plan, is now in full swing, and is, as *Broad Arrow* reports, the cause of much grumbling on the part of the warriors of the *dolce far niente* school.

AN English paper asserts that at a watering place in the North of England the band of a militia regiment marched down to the sands in front of the militia "playing and followed by the usual rabble of both sexes." Arrived on the scene of action, in full view of the above-mentioned "rabble" and of many houses the regiment stripped and marched into the

sea to the tune presumably of "The girl he left behind him," and after their ablutions emerged from the briny to the touching strains of "The Last Rose of Summer."

THE decoration of Sir Peter Lumaden with the Grand Cross of the Bath is regarded by Russian statesmen as a set off to the bestowal by the Czar of a gold sword of honor on Gen. Komaroff.

THE despatch of the contingent from Australia to Suakin has produced a strong movement for local defence. "Never," says a Sydney correspondent, "has volunteering been so brisk, and never has the resolution of the country been so strongly shown to be equal to the task of defending its own territory."

THE 10,000 French soldiers encamped at the Pades-Lanciers, near Toulon, and forming the reserve of the Toulon army, seem to have been suffering very heavily from sickness. The *Progrès Militaire* contains a letter which shows that for some time past it has been found necessary to invalid over 50 men a day, and send them away from the camp. The site of the camp appears to have been very badly chosen; the soil is dry and stony, there is no shade, and hardly any water. It is in such a place as this that a thousand tents have been pitched, and that officers and men are exposed to the glaring heat of a Provençal sun. Most of the sick were found to be suffering more from exhaustion than from any specific disease.

THE report of the Inspector General of Russian Cavalry, the Archduke Nicholas, on the results of the officers' races for the year 1884, has just been published. Out of a total of 2,121 officers, 1,744 competed. All the Cavalry officers without exception forming part of the camp at Krasnoe-zelo have to



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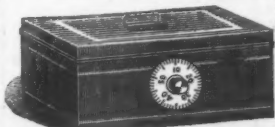
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ride a distance of fourteen miles within a maximum time of one hour and thirty minutes, and then, after a rest of fifteen minutes, to ride a further distance of one mile sixty-nine yards over a flat course by brigades. The average time taken in covering this distance was two minutes thirty-six seconds.

On July 8 an interesting lecture on the military operations that have taken place in Madagascar during the past 200 years, was delivered by Captain S. Pasfield Oliver, R.A., before the Royal United Service Institution. The chair was taken by Admiral Gore Jones.

The Paris Temps reviews at length the proceedings of the British Squadron of Evolution, and says that the difficulties which the Admiralty experienced in its organization show that much remains to be done ere the English Navy can be rendered thoroughly efficient. The squadron lacks cohesion, a patent result of the feverish nature with which it was got ready. "But," adds the Temps, "the French Fleet cannot be mobilized more rapidly. This was recently demonstrated when, owing to the dispute that had arisen between England and Russia, we tried to equip a few ships. We were encountered by such a dearth of instructed seamen and by such insurmountable difficulties in forming the staffs, that there is no knowing what we should do if we had to mobilize the whole of our fleet."

The Inspector General of Fortifications, in a letter he has addressed to Mr. Sutherland, M. P. for Greenwich, on the defences of the Clyde, has admitted that ports and harbors cannot be defended by torpedoed alone. Sir Andrew Clarke observes a

main line of defence, which shall serve as an absolute bar to the progress of a squadron, can be created only by heavy guns in combination with submarine mines. We commend these remarks to those who imagine the naval depots at Vancouver's Island, Mauritius, St. Helena, and other places can be cheaply defended without the aid of gun batteries.—*London Army and Navy Gazette.*

The following, according to the most recent statistics, is the percentage of illiterates in the various European armies:

Danish	0.90	Belgian	17.48
Swedish	1.90	Austrian	38.00
German	2.37	Italian	47.74
Swiss	4.00	Hungarian	50.80
Netherlands	12.82	Russian (1875)	79.10
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#### BIRTHS.

POWELL.—At Dansville, N. Y., July 21, 1885, to the wife of Lieutenant Philip P. Powell, 9th U. S. Cavalry, a daughter.

#### DIED.

BILL.—Suddenly, July 21, at the residence of Mrs. General William Hays, Tonkers on Hudson, New York, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel JOSEPH H. BILL, Surgeon U. S. Army.

BRECKINRIDGE.—At Lexington, Ky., Sunday, July 19, CHARLES HENRY PRESTON, infant son of Colonel J. C. and Mrs. L. D. Breckinridge, aged 10 months and 13 days.

BRESE.—At Newport, R. I., July 13, MR. JOHN BRESE, formerly Assistant Paymaster, U. S. Navy.

CECIL.—At Detroit, Mich., July 21, SALLIE DUNCAN, beloved and only child of Lieut. G. R. and Kate D. Cecil, 13th Infantry, aged 2 years and 1 month.

CHIPP.—At Kingston, N. Y., July 12, MATTHEW CHIPP, uncle of Lieutenant Chas. W. Chipp, U. S. N., who lost his life in the Jeannette Arctic expedition.

GRAHAM.—At Carlisle, Pa., July 18, MRS. A. GRAHAM, mother of Lieut. S. L. Graham, U. S. Navy.

GRANT.—At Mount McGregor, New York, July 23, General ULYSSES S. GRANT, U. S. Army, retired, Ex-President of the United States.

KELLNER.—At St. Paul, Minn., July 19, SHERMAN, son of Major John Kellner, U. S. Army, retired, aged three months.

MINOT.—At Madison Barracks, N. Y., July 16, ANNE, wife of Hospital Steward John F. Minot, U. S. Army, in the 49th year of her age.

WALSH.—At San Antonio, July 16, of typhoid fever, JOHN WALSH, printer, Headquarters Department of Texas.

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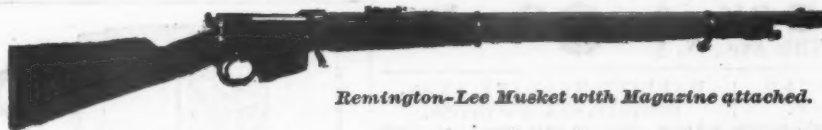
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